THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 107. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

VICTORY!

WHICH MEANS PEACE!

RECONSTRUCTED AT LAST.

TREASON MADE ODIOUS!

BLAIR'S REVOLUTION BAULKED

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."

GRANT'S COLUMN

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, N. Jersey, Minnesota, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida.

SEYMOUR'S HOME GUARD.

Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE UNION.

THE GRAND RESULT, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST RETURNS.

In the following table is given the result of yesterday's election for President, according to the latest returns, with the reported or estimated majorities, and the majorities at the last election in each State, for purposes of comparison.—

STATES.	LAST VOTE. Year.	LAST VOTE. Rep. maj.	LAST VOTE. Dem. maj.	POPULAR VOTE, 1868. Rep. maj.	POPULAR VOTE, 1868. Dem. maj.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Rep.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Dem.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Doubtful.
Ala.	1868	69807	.....	.....	.....	...	...	8
Ark	1868	1316	.....	.....	.....	...	...	5
Cal.	1867	.....	3385	.....	.....	...	...	5
Con.	1868	.....	1772	3466	.....	6	...	...
Del.	1866	.....	1212	.....	1200	...	3	...
Fla*	1868	4026	.....	No E	lect'n	3	...	...
Ga.	1868	7047	.....	.....	.....	...	...	9
Ill.	1868	55987	.....	60000	.....	16	...	...
Ind.	1868	961	.....	10000	.....	13	...	...
Iow.	1867	81909	.....	40000	.....	8	...	...
Kan	1866	11219	.....	15000	.....	3	...	...
Ken	1868	.....	89249	.....	90000	...	11	...
La.	1868	23257	.....	.....	.....	...	...	7
Me.	1868	20404	.....	50000	.....	7	...	...
Md.	1867	.....	41712	.....	35000	...	7	...
Mass	1867	27946	.....	75000	.....	12	...	...
Mich	1867	24954	.....	25000	.....	8	...	...
Min.	1867	5327	.....	7000	.....	4	...	...
Miss	1868	.....	8571	Still	Reb.	...	...	...
Mo.	1866	20859	.....	20000	.....	11	...	...
Neb.	1868	2400	.....	5000	.....	3	...	...
Nev.	1866	752	.....	1500	.....	3	...	...
N. H.	1868	2518	.....	8000	.....	5	...	...
N. J.	1867	.....	16314	.....	.....	7	...	...
N. Y.	1867	.....	47989	.....	.....	...	...	33
N. C.	1868	19069	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...
Ohio	1868	17381	.....	40000	.....	21	...	...
Ore.	1868	.....	1209	.....	.....	...	...	3
Pa....	1868	9677	.....	25000	.....	26	...	...
R. I..	1868	4307	.....	6400	.....	4	...	...
S. C.	1868	48470	.....	.....	.....	6	...	...
Tenn	1867	51936	.....	50000	.....	10	...	...
Text	...	.....	.....	Still	Reb'l	...	...	...
Vt...	1865	27253	.....	32000	.....	5	...	...
Va†..	1868	45455	.....	Still	Reb'l	...	...	...
W. V	1868	5000	.....	8300	.....	5	...	...
Wis.	1867	4761	.....	15000	.....	8	...	...
						203	21	77

*Presidential Electors chosen by Legislatures.
†No. yet reconstructed.

Other Accounts.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning gives the following reports and estimates (after the correction of several typographical blunders):—

FOR GRANT.

States.	Electors.	Maj.	States.	Electors.	Maj.
Maine	7	20,000	Wisconsin	8	20,000
New Hamp....	5	8 000	Iowa	8	40 000
Mass	12	80 000	Nebraska	3	4,000
Rhode Island..	4	5,000	Tennessee	10	40 000
Connecticut....	6	1,800	California	5	5 000
Vermont	5	30 000	Nevada	3	1,000
Pennsylvania	26	20 000	Missouri	11	10,000
West Virginia.	5	8 000	Kansas	3	5 000
Ohio	21	35 000	North Carolina	9	20,000
Indiana	13	5,000	Minnesota	4	5,000
Illinois	16	50,000			
Michigan	8	25,000	Total	192	

FOR SEYMOUR.

States.	Electors.	Maj.	States.	Electors.	Maj.
Kentucky	11	90,000	Geo. (prob.)	10	10,000
Maryland	7	45,000	Oregon	3	2,000
Delaware	3	3,000			
Louisiana	6	25,000	Total	40	

The New York *World* concedes 183 electoral votes to Grant, and makes the extravagant claim of 108 for Seymour, as follows:—

FOR GRANT.

	Maj.	Elect'l Vote.		Maj.	Elect'l Vote.
California	5 000	5	Nebraska	3 000	3
Connecticut	3,500	6	Nevada	2 000	3
Florida(Leg)	.....	3	N. Hamp	5,000	5
Illinois	80,000	16	Ohio	20,000	21
Indiana	5,000	13	Penn	15,000	26
Iowa	35,000	8	R. Island	6 000	4
Kansas	5 000	3	Tennessee	10 000	10
Maine	28,000	7	Vermont	30,000	5
Mass	50 000	12	W. Virginia	6,000	5
Michigan	20 000	8	Wisconsin	10 000	8
Minnesota	4 000	4			
Missouri	10,000	11	Total	389,500	183

FOR SEYMOUR.

	Maj.	Elect. Vote		Maj.	Elect. Vote.
Alabama	10,000	8	New Jersey	5 000	7
Arkansas	5,000	5	New York	5 000	33
Delaware	5,000	3	N. Carolina	5,000	9
Georgia	15,000	9	Oregon	800	3
Kentucky	90 000	11	S. Carolina	2,000	6
Louisiana	5,000	7			
Maryland	45 000	7	Total	195,800	108
Total electoral vote					291
Necessary for a choice					148

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The "Herald."

The New York *Herald* this morning says, in a leader headed "The Result and the Prospect":—

"The battle is over and the victory won. Grant and Colfax have been chosen by the people of the United States our next President and Vice-President. From the returns before us the Republican majorities in the States voting in October are increased, and all the Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains, except New York and Jersey, we think, may safely be set down for Grant, and, with an exception or two, by heavy figures. At the hour of closing up for the press the indications are that the contest has been a close one in this State, with the chances in favor of Seymour and Hoffman, but they are better for Hoffman than Seymour. New Jersey, as far as reported, wears a Democratic complexion. Beyond these generalities we have nothing more on the Presidential issue. But they settle the great question. The Republicans hold the field and regain the White House. The Democratic leaders flung their chances of success overboard when they made their feeble nominations in July last, and more especially when they brought prominently forward as delegates and stump speakers men from the Southern States steeped to the lips in disloyalty to the Government and fresh from the fields where thousands of our Union soldiers laid down their lives to preserve the life of the nation. With the candidate the Democracy selected to carry their standard nothing but defeat was to be expected, and we suppose that not even the most sanguine member of the party anticipated any other termination to the contest than the election of General Grant. "Let us have peace" is his motto. We look now to see these words converted into acts—to see the olive branch substituted for the sword in the Southern States, negro supremacy quietly superseded, and such measures adopted as will create harmony out of discord in that genial and fruitful portion of our country comprised in the States now suffering from a mistaken and vindictive policy. We look also, and hopefully to this, that after the 4th of March next there will be a check put upon the monstrous corruptions which prevail in all the departments of the Government, that economy shall succeed extravagance in the disbursements of the public funds, that the public debt shall be reduced as rapidly as possible, and that the taxes which press upon the people shall be made more easy to bear."

The "Tribune,"

in its leader of this morning, referring to the glorious triumph, says:—

"This result has been achieved in spite of all the power of the Federal Executive and of the late slave-holding aristocracy of the South, aided by the most gigantic frauds in naturalization and by voting the same men over and over till they were dizzy. General Grant is this day the choice of a decided majority of the legal voters of every State in the Union save Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and possibly Oregon. Every State that has gone for Seymour outside of these has been so carried by coercion or fraud. We now look for the adoption of measures that shall effectually preclude a repetition of these crimes. * * * *

The Empire State is nowise behind her free sisters in loving, honoring, and trusting Grant and Colfax, nor in devotion to the principles they so ably embody. With an honest vote, New York would give not less than forty thousand majority for Grant and Griswold. In this city, their supporters largely exceed a third of the legal vote, while they are a decided majority of the native-born electors. We are overwhelmed here through the issue and use of reams of fraudulent naturalization certificates and the nefarious, systematic operations of 'repeaters', organized and paid to register in many districts and vote from poll to poll. If it shall prove that our State officers are thus cheated out of the returns, we demand a contest, and a determined effort to unmask and punish the villainies whereby this result has been effected. We urge that a meeting be held, a committee appointed, and the collection of evidence commenced forthwith."

The "Times."

This journal speaks editorially, under the title of "The Dawn of Peace," as follows:—

"The country may now look for that beneficent peace which has been the watchword of the Republican party during the political campaign. General Grant could have done the party no greater service than by giving it this idea and this word to inscribe upon its banners.

"The turmoil of the last eight years has become intolerable. When it was war in the field, the people bore it with strong hearts and strong arms. But when this was followed by four years of violent political distractions that constantly threatened a renewal of sanguinary strife, popular patience got exhausted. And when, finally, the Democratic party raised a revolutionary platform, from which we could see nothing but a stormy future and a tempest-tossed country, there would have been justification for despair if no means of escape had been opened up. But the great soldier who had formerly given us peace by his military genius, again stood forward as the representative of peace in the storm of political passion. The country felt the power of the sacred word, and rallied round the leader who could give it hope.

"In one respect Grant has already given us peace. His election has crushed out the revolutionary schemes promulgated by the Democratic party, and especially represented by their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We will bear no more about the forcible dispersion of the Southern State governments, the subversion of the Senate, the nullification of the laws, and the employment of military power by the President for illegal purposes. We shall hear no more about the Reconstruction laws being revolutionary, null and void. We have heard the last of all this, and if such is really found to be the case, we owe it to the election of Grant.

"We may also from this time forward look for something like peace and order in the Southern States. The greater part of the disorders that now prevail there have been brought about by the revolutionary declarations of the Democratic party, and the prospects of that party's success. Every one must remember how the rebellious spirit arose after the meeting of the New York Convention; and every one must know by this time that it was the encouragement given by that Convention to the Rebel element that led it into the desperate frame of mind whose results have lately exhibited themselves in riot, murder, and political persecution. Grant's election is a warning to the old Rebel element which we have no doubt will be heeded. And from this time forward we expect to hear much less of the spirit of disorder and strife in the Southern States.

"Of course Grant's election puts a close to the disastrous war between Congress and the Executive. It gives us harmony between all departments of the Government, as well as an effective administration of all its affairs.

"We shall every day see more and more of the peaceful effects of Grant's triumph yesterday. And in a short time even those who opposed his election will be heartily rejoiced at their own defeat.

The "World"

is wroth, and vents its righteous indignation upon Butler as the chiefest cause of defeat. It says:—

"Butler, Butler the Beast has uncorked himself to some purpose. He has beaten in the Essex district—the purest blooded district in Massachusetts, the district where the undefiled quintessence of Plymouth Rock resides—all the decency of the party of all the decency. The *Nation* was against him, the *Times* was against him, the *Post*, the whole Boston press (loil), and George William Curtis—suave to others, sour on Ben—were all against him. General Hawley, President of the Chicago Convention, took up his testimony against him. Even Grant was his enemy, backing up and indorsing the Gordon who charged B. B. with furnishing Rebel supplies; and yet, so sweet is the fame of this Beast to the trooly loil heart of Essex, so tender his look, so charming his ways, so fit a representative, in one word, is he of this undefiled district, that he beats the decent man ten to one. Taking Ben!

Speaking of the noble battle made by the unwashed Democracy, it says:—

"We congratulate with all our heart the Democracy of the United States upon the battle they have fought in behalf of representative self-government, liberty, and economy, the Union and its peace. With all our hearts we applaud and honor them for the manful and unwearied blows they have dealt at disunion, revolution, military despotism, corruption, and fraud.

"Always desperate and difficult, for three weeks, ever since the October elections went against us, theirs has been a consciously hopeless fight. But neither daring and fertile expedients nor consummate generalship were lacking at that critical moment; nor did the consummate fortitude and the indomitable pluck of the Democracy fail them, though all had been lost. More gallant a battle was never waged. Troops more gallant never were led to any field. Undismayed by reverses that foretold the impossibility of success, undaunted by obstacles that were insuperable, they have fought with the steadiness of veterans who were assured of victory, and rested not and wearied not till yesterday's sun went down with their hopes.

"It is not merely as the representative of a beaten party, pouring oil upon their wounds, therefore, that we vindicate in this, the very crisis of our misfortune, and as we believe of the country's calamity, the ardor and the courage, but the desperateness, also, of our struggle. Rather do we proclaim in this most trying hour—speaking for a party serenely secure of possessing the future of our country, and of moulding her magnificent destinies when itself shall have been purged and moulded for that imparial task—an unshaken and unshakable confidence in its puissant and undying youth, which out of disaster will get discipline, out of misfortunes, patience and unconquerable courage, out of blunders, wisdom and a settled will.

"To this great work, here and now, upon a battle-field which has been lost, do we invite, beneath undishonored standards, the youth, the manhood of our time."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Latest Returns by Counties.

In the following table is given the majority in each county in the State, according to the latest returns, as compared with the majority at the October election for Auditor-General:—

COUNTIES.	Official Majorities. Oct Rep.	Official Majorities. Oct Dem.	Reported Majorities. Nov. Rep.	Reported Majorities. Nov. Dem.
Adams	.....	312	.....	260
Allegheny	8957	.....	11000	.....
Armstrong	528	.....	7000	.....
Beaver	865	.....	.....	.....
Bedford	.....	394	.....	350
Berks	.....	6508	.....	6000
Blair	558	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	3749	.....	.....	.....
Bucks	.....	857	.....	600
Butler	431	.....	500	.....
Cambria	.....	738	.....	600
Cameron	96	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	.....	643	.....	450
Centre	.....	377	.....	.....
Chester	2192	.....	2600	.....
Clarion	.....	1048	.....	.....
Clearfield	.....	1142	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	773	.....	575
Columbia	.....	1981	.....	.....
Crawford	1636	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	632	.....	550
Dauphin	1655	.....	2000	.....
Delaware	1252	.....	1500	.....
Elk	.....	546	.....	.....
Erie	3171	.....	3500	.....
Fayette	.....	1028	.....	.....
Franklin	43	.....	200	.....
Fulton	.....	331	.....	300
Forest	4	.....	.....	.....
Greene	.....	1652	.....	.....
Huntingdon	975	.....	1150	.....
Indiana	2541	.....	2600	.....
Jefferson	.....	18	75	.....
Juniata	6 48	396	7300	.....
Lancaster	1975	.....	2100	.....
Lawrence	1409	.....	1550	.....
Lebanon	.....	.....	.....	1400
Lehigh	.....	1572	.....	1400
Luzerne	.....	3428	.....	3100
Lycoming	.....	351	.....	225
McKean	174	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	616	.....	.....	.....
Mifflin	30	.....	75	.....
Monroe	.....	2054	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	962	.....	800
Montour	.....	489	.....	.....
Northampton	.....	3249	.....	.....
Northumberland	.....	452	.....	.....
Perry	44	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	175	1664	.....
Pike	.....	931	.....	.....
Potter	793	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill	.....	1316	.....	800
Snyder	1366	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	522	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	385	.....	.....
Susquehanna	1305	.....	1600	.....
Tioga	3359	.....	.....	.....
Union	714	.....	800	.....
Venango	670	.....	900	.....
Warren	1108	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	2	.....	.....
Wayne	.....	699	.....	685
Westmoreland	.....	1284	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	216	.....	.....
York	.....	2953	.....	2700
Totals	49 581	39,904	25,000	.....
	39,904			.....
Majorities	9,677			.....

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Members Thus Far Elected

Below will be found the members elect of the Forty-first Congress—Democrats in italics:—

MAINE.

Dist.	Dist.
1. John Lynch.	4. John A. Peters.
2. Samuel P. Morrill.	5. Eugene Hale.
3. James G. Blaine.	

VERMONT.

1. Chas. W. Willard.	3. W. C. Smith.
2. Luke P. Poland.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton.	6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
2. Oakes Ames.	7. Geo. S. Boutwell.
3. Ginery Twitchell.	8. George F. Hoar.
4. Samuel Hooper.	9. Wm. D. Washburn.
5. Benj. F. Butler.	10. Henry L. Dawes.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Thos. A. Jenckes.	2. Nathan F. Dixon.

NEW JERSEY.

1. William Moore.	4. *Philip Rafferty.
2. *James F. Rusling.	5. *Orestes Cleveland.
3. *John T. Bird.*	

NEW YORK.

1. *Henry A. Reeves.*	17. Wm. A. Wheeler.
2. *John G. Schumaker.*	18 *Stephen Sanford.
3. *H. W. Slocum.*	19. Chas. S. Knapp.
4. *John Fox.*	20. Addison H. Laflin.
5 *John Morrissey.*	21. Alex. H. Bailey.
6. *Sami S Cox.*	22. John C. Churchill.
7. *H. C. Calkins.*	23. Dennis McCarthy.
8. *James Brooks.*	24. Geo. W. Cowles.
9. *Fernando Wood.*	25. Wm. H. Kelsey.
10. *C N Potter.*	26. Geo. W. Hotchkiss.
11. *G. W. Greene.*	27. Hamilton Ward.
12 John H. Ketchum.	28. Noah Davis, Jr.
13. *John A. Griswold.*	29. John Fisher.
14. *Stephen L. Mayhem.*	30. David S. Bennett.
15. A. H. Tanner.	31. Porter Sheldon.
16. Orange Ferriss.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Samuel J. Randall.*	13. Ulysses Mercur.
2. Charles O'Neill.	14. John B. Packer.
3. †*John Moffat.*	15. *Robert J. Halderman.*
4. Wm. D. Kelley.	16 John Cessna.
5. †*John B. Reading.*	17. Daniel J. Morrell.
6. *John D. Stiles.*	18. Wm. H. Armstrong.
7. Wash. Townsend.	19. Glenni W. Scofield.
8. *J. Lawrence Getz.*	20. Geo. W. Gilfillan.
9. O J. Dickey.	Vac. S. Newton Pettis.
Vac. O. J. Dickey.	21. John Covode.
10. Henry L. Cake.	22. James S. Negley.
11. *D. M. Van Auken.*	23. Darwin Phelps.
12. *G. W. Woodward.*	24. James B. Donley.

DELAWARE.

1. *Benjamin T. Briggs.*	

MARYLAND.

1. *Samuel Hambleton*	4. *Daniel E. Weisel.
2. *Stevenson Archer.*	5. *Frederick Stone.*
3. *†Thomas Swann.*	

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. *David A. Barnes.*	5. *Livingston Brown.
2. David Heaton.	6 Nathaniel Boyden.
3. Oliver H. Dockery.	7. Alexander H. Jones.
4. John T. Deweese.	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Benj. F. Whittemore.	3. Alex. S. Wallace.
2. *R. W. Seymour.*	4. S. L. Hoge.

GEORGIA.

1. *John W. Clift.	5. *Charles H. Prince.
2. *Nelson Tift.*	6. *Weir Boyd.*
3. *Hugh Buchanan.*	7. *P. B. M. Young.*
4. *Thomas G. Lawson.*	

LOUISIANA.

1. *Louis St. Martin.*	3. *Adolphe Bailey.
2. *Caleb S. Hunt.*	4. *Michael Ryan.
Vac. *Caleb S. Hunt.*	5. *George W. McCranie.

ARKANSAS.

1. *Logan H. Roots.	3. *L. B. Nash.
2. *Anthony A. C. Rogers*	

TENNESSEE.

1. Robert R. Butler.	5 *Wm. F. Prosser.
2. Horace Maynard.	6 Samuel M. Arnell.
3. William B. Stokes.	7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
4. Louis Tillman.	8 William J. Smith.
At large	John B. Roger
Short term	T. A. Hamlin

KENTUCKY.

1. *Lawrence S. Trimble.	6. *Thomas L. Jones.
2. *Wilson M. Sweeney.	7. *James B. Beck.
3. *Jacob S. Goladay.	8. *George M. Adams.
4. *J. Proctor Knott.	9. *John M. Rice.
5. *Boyd Mancheste.	

OHIO.

1. †*Philip W. Strader.*	11. John T. Wilson.
2. Job E. Stevenson.	12. *Phila. Van Trump.*
3. Robert C. Schenck.	13. *George W. Morgan.*
4. William Lawrence.	14. Martin Welker.
5. *William Mungen.*	15. Edward H. Moore.
6. John A. Smith.	16 John A. Bingham.
7. James J. Winans.	17 Jacob A. Ambler.
8. John Beatty.	18. William H. Upson.
9. †*E. F. Dickinson.*	19. James A. Garfield.
10. *Truman H. Hoag.*	

INDIANA.

1. *William E. Niblack*	7. Godlove S. Orth.
2. *Michael C. Kerr.*	8 Daniel D. Pratt.
3. *William S. Holman*	9. John P. C. Shanks.
4. †George W. Julian.	10. William Williams.
5. John Coburn.	11. Jasper Packard.
6. †*Daniel W. Voorhees.*	

MICHIGAN.

1. F. C. Beaman.	4 Thomas W. Ferry.
2. W. L. Stronghton.	5 Omar D. Conger.
3. Austin Blair.	6 Randolph Strickland.

WISCONSIN.

1. Halbert E. Paine.	4. *Charles A. Eldridge.*
2. Benj. F. Hopkins.	5. Putletus Sawyer.
3. Amasa Cobb.	6. C. C. Washburne.

MINNESOTA.

1. M. S. Wilkinson.	2. *Eugene M. Wilson.

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary.	4. Wm. Loughridge.
2. William Smyth.	5 Francis W. Palmer.
3. *W. B. Allison.	6. Charles Pomeroy.

ILLINOIS.

At large	John A. Logan.
1. Norman B. Judd.	8. Shelby M. Cullom.
2 John F. Farnsworth.	9. *Thos. W. McNeeley.
3. Elihu B. Washburne.	10. *Albert G. Burr.
4. John B. Hawley.	11. *Samuel S. Marshall.
5. Eben C. Ingersoll.	12. John B. Hay.
6. Burton C. Cook.	13. Green B. Raum.
7. Jesse H. Moore.	

MISSOURI.

1. *Erastus Wells.	Vacancy, Jno. H. Stover.
2. G. A. Finkleburg.	6. *James Shields.*
3. *James R. McCormick*	7. John F. Asper.
4. Sempronius H. Boyd.	8. John F. Benjamin.
5. Samuel S. Burdett.	9. *William F. Switzer.*

NEBRASKA.

1. John Taffee.	

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Samuel B. Axtell.*	3. *Chan. Hartson.
2. Aaron A. Sargent.	

NEVADA.

1. *Thomas Fitch.	

OREGON.

1. *J. S. Smith.*	

TERRITORIES.

COLORADO.	DAKOTA AND WYOMING.
1. Allen A. Bradford.	1. S. L. Spink.
MONTANA.	NEW MEXICO.
1. *James M. Cavanaugh.*	1. J. Francisco Chavez.
IDAHO.	ARIZONA.
1. *J. K. Shafer.*	1. John N. Goodwin.

RECAPITULATION.

	Certain.	Contested.	Probable.	Total.
Republican	130	1	10	141
Democrat	60	5	20	85
Republican majority				56

* Probably. ‡ Contested.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Vote of the City by Wards.

The following is the vote in the city by wards, as compared with the vote in October for Auditor-General:—

Wards.	Auditor-General, October, 1868. Hartranft, Rep.	Auditor-General, October, 1868. Boyle, Dem	Auditor-General, October, 1868. Majority.	President, November, 1868. Vote.	President, November, 1868. Grant, Rep.	President, November, 1868. Seymour, Dem.	President, November, 1868. Majority.
1...	2468	2,09	259R	4836	2422	1914	508R
2...	2545	3349	1004D	6051	2545	3506	961D
3...	1332	2499	1167D	4209	1333	2876	1543D
4...	1184	2852	1718D	5477	1087	4390	3303D
5...	1143	2230	1087D	3274	1155	2119	961D
6...	1116	1701	585D	2716	1107	1609	502D
7...	2598	2126	472R	4565	2863	1902	761R
8...	1695	1629	66R	3256	1751	1505	246R
9...	1973	1822	151R	3836	1971	1665	316R
10...	2838	1746	1092R	4468	2891	1577	1314R
11...	1100	2071	971D	3028	1097	1931	834D
12...	1459	1739	280D	3057	1435	1622	187D
13...	2310	1876	434R	4040	2348	1692	656R
14...	2647	1953	694R	4474	2699	1775	924R
15...	4333	3443	890R	7734	4524	3209	1315R
16...	1866	2143	277D	3830	1853	1977	124D
17...	1520	2760	1240D	4494	1566	2928	1362D
18...	3172	2258	914R	5374	3303	2071	1232R
19...	8472	8080	392R	6318	3482	2836	646R
20...	4828	4451	377R	8510	4696	3804	712R
21...	1542	1172	370R	2632	1478	1159	314R
22...	2572	1674	898R	4094	2141	1053	788R
23...	2274	1767	507R	3944	2243	1741	502R
24...	2099	2013	86R	4011	2122	1889	233R
25...	1281	1919	638D	3101	1209	1892	683D
26...	8252	2354	8986R	5655	3183	2172	1311R
27...	1206	1024	182R	2152	1234	918	316R
28...	918	848	70R	1719	871	848	23R
Tot'l	60633	60808	88n7D	120204	60934	59270	1664R
		60633	8752R		59270		
Maj..	.....	175	175D		1664		
Agg.	.....	121441	.....		120204		

SECOND EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

Increased Majorities in New England—The New York Congressional Ticket—Hoffman's Probable Success—The Result in the South.

Seymour Carries New York.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 4.—The returns from South Carolina are meagre, but there is no doubt that the Republicans have carried the State.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 4.—The full official returns of the vote in this city gives a Grant majority of 1355.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Nov. 4.—Burnsville, Plantsville, and Selma, in Dallas county, give a Grant majority of 1870.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 4.—The members of the Electoral College of Florida were chosen by the Legislature to-day at 1 o'clock, and the vote cast for the Republican ticket by 40 to 9. One of three electors is colored.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The vote in this city foots up 22,897 for Seymour and 276 for Grant.

Orleans parish will increase the Democratic vote 1500, making Seymour's majority in the parish nearly 25 000.

In Caddo Parish the Democratic majority is 2300. In Shreveport City the vote stood, Seymour, 1500; Grant, 71.

New Iberia, 489 Democratic majority.

Brashear City gives the only Republican majority reported thus far. As far as heard from everything passed off quietly, the Republicans staying at home, so as to have peace.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The *Advertiser* gives the Republican majority in Maine as 25,000; in New Hampshire, 8000; in Vermont, 32,000; in Massachusetts, 75,000; in Rhode Island, 6400; and in Connecticut, 3415.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—In Charlotte the Republican gain is 176. There are large Democratic gains in the county. Kettersall, Granville county, Democratic gain, 70. Franklinton, Democratic gain, 20. Henderson, Democratic gain, 14; Wayne, 62 Democratic majority, a gain of over 300. In Wilmington there was a Republican gain of 243. High Point, Gentford county, the vote stood, Seymour, 69; Grant, 222. In Graham, Alamance county, Grant, 496; Seymour, 307. Wake county shows Democratic gains as far as heard from.

At Dasham, Orange county, Seymour, 405; Grant, 189; a Democratic gain.

The vote of Raleigh shows a Republican gain of 100. In Halifax county there is a small Democratic gain. Caboras, four precincts, Seymour, 962; Grant, 779. In Hillsboro, Orange county, there is a Republican gain of 60.

NEWBERN, Nov. 4.—Kingston gives Grant 437 majority. Heaton, Republican, for Congress, 436 majority.

Beaufort gives a Republican majority of 171, and a Democratic gain of 72. Morehead City, Republican majority 4. James City gives a Republican majority of 1879.

NEW YORK.

UTICA, Nov. 4.—Oneida county complete, except three small districts, gives Grant 11,589; Seymour, 10,310. Griswold (Rep.), for Governor, 11,620; Hoffman (Dem.), 10,333. The official figures will perhaps add 50 to the Republican majority.

In Utica city the vote was—Grant, 2411; Seymour, 2312. Griswold, 2417; Hoffman, 2909. Bailey, for Congress, 2419; Spriggs (Dem.), 2886. Avery (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly by 61 majority from the First district of Oneida county. Brownville, Jefferson county, gives Grant 505; Seymour, 247. Watertown gives Grant 376; Seymour, 40. Wiena gives Grant 478; Seymour, 385. Worth gives Grant 68; Seymour, 110. Camden, Oneida county, Grant, 537; Seymour, 289. Florence, Seymour, 387; Grant, 163.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The *World* has just issued an extra claiming a probable majority for Hoffman of 20,000, as he leads his ticket ten thousand in this city, and as many more in other counties. They give Hoffman's complete vote in the city, corrected, at 113,039; Griswold, 42,106; Seymour, 107,669; Grant, 47,778; and also claim the Legislature as Democratic.

The result in the city of New York is thus given by the morning papers:—

	Seymour.	Grant.	Maj.
N. Y. Tribune	108 025	47,921	60,104
N. Y. World	107,669	47,778	59,891
N. Y. Herald	108 015	47,921	60,104

The *World* makes Seymour's majority in Brooklyn 10,076 over Grant, but there are wards to hear from which will lessen this.

*Special Despatch to The

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Late Episcopal Convention.

From the N. Y. Times.

The entire absorption of the public mind in the grave questions which underlie the Presidential election has caused the proceedings of the recent Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to be regarded with far less interest than naturally belongs to matters of so much real dignity and importance. The act is exceptional. It is only at intervals of twelve years that the sessions of this body are coincident with the conduct of our most momentous political campaign, and at other times its deliberations attract, as they deserve, a degree of attention second to that which is bestowed on no other secular or religious organization. At this juncture, just as the Convention has adjourned, and just before the culmination of the political conflict at the polls, we may, perhaps, profitably submit one or two considerations suggested by the recent debates.

It may fairly be deemed a subject of congratulation that, in respect of geographical lines, the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country was never before so thoroughly and cordially united. Happily relieved of the disturbing element of slavery, which at all times heretofore threatened its severance at any moment, the Church now recognizes, indeed, no jealousies between North and South, and where antagonism might have otherwise been painfully expected, we have seen only the happiest manifestation of the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." This is no light or trivial matter, and gives the highest encouragement for the future brotherhood of once discordant sections on the enduring basis of mutual forbearance and good-will.

It is also a hopeful sign of the times that in the recent discussions the most influential, if not the most prominent, part was borne by the laity. No one can have read the daily abstract of what was said and done in the Convention without being struck with this fact. We cannot and would not ignore, of course, the impression made by the speeches of such distinguished clerical deputies as Rev. Drs. Haight and Littlejohn, of New York, Howe and Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, Mead, of Connecticut, Adams, of Wisconsin, Mahan, of Maryland, Andrews and Norton, of Virginia, and Gadsden, of South Carolina—all clear thinkers and forcible speakers, who never rose without commanding attention. And yet, after all, largely as the time of the Convention was taken up with the various topics upon which these able and learned divines touched in debate, it is clear that the action of the body was determined rather by the counsels of the distinguished laymen who had seats upon the floor. These deputies, indeed, abstained from frequent or protracted speaking, but upon all questions of parliamentary law, in pointing out the dangers of hasty and ill-considered legislation, and in warning the Convention from making canons which should possibly conflict with existing statute laws and other controlling influences of the various States, their advice was of the greatest significance and value. Few ecclesiastical assemblies have had so great a number of eminent practical men from the body of the people. The experience and learning of Samuel B. Ruggles and Hamilton Fish, of New York; the quick perception and thoughtful wisdom of Messrs. Welsh and Conyngham, of Pennsylvania—the last named a Judge; the calm, clear mode of statement of Messrs. Battle, of North Carolina, Otis, of Illinois, and Shefley, of Virginia—all accustomed to pronounce legal judgments from the bench; the sharp, incisive logic of Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, and the sturdy good sense of Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky; these high intellectual endowments would have illustrated any deliberative assembly, no matter for what purposes brought together. The participation of such men in the affairs of the Church must enhance its efficiency in elevating society to the standard of Christian morals, at once benefitting Church and State by a direct and retroactive agency.

All right-minded persons, within or without the communion of the Episcopal Church, will rejoice that the debates of the Convention were conducted throughout in the most courteous spirit, and that even upon points of difference, where schism had been feared but was happily averted, there was an amenity of temper that became Christian men seeking to serve the cause of their Master. Twice during the session, the ordinarily simple and conversational style of speech stirred the sympathy of all hearers. The first occasion was in the statement by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Texas, of the necessity of giving help to the Bishop in discharging his Episcopal functions in that vast diocese. The second was in the presentation by Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, of Virginia, of a report on the destitution of the clergy and the urgency of providing for their relief. Mr. Barbour's remarks were instinct with the deepest feeling and expressed in a phrase of unstudied yet majestic diction, and they commanded the greater attention from the fact that all saw and felt that at last the usefulness and perpetuity of the Church depended upon the recognition of the Scriptural precept, that the laborer is worthy of his hire.

America In England—The Stump.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have long been familiar in this country with the word "stump." It is purely American. It has among ourselves a distinctive meaning, and most of us know what that meaning is. In Europe it is now and it has long been a word richly suggestive of the specialties of American political life. America in Europe, rightly or wrongly, has come to mean the United States. In Europe, therefore, but especially in Great Britain, the word "stump" has come to signify a special and distinctive feature of the political life of the United States. Great Britain used to scout it, but Great Britain at last—thanks to the genius of Disraeli—has been compelled to accept the "stump" as a necessity. It is no new thing for candidates for Parliamentary honors to itinerate within the limits of their constituencies; but it is a new thing for first-class men to submit to the meanness and drudgery which humbler men could not avoid—the meanness of making speeches to so-called *sans culottes* and clodhoppers. To this meanness Mr. Gladstone has submitted, and this, even according to the English press, is a humiliation, a revolution. Mr. Disraeli has carried a Reform bill which gives the people a power they never had before; which compels the aristocracy of birth and the aristocracy of intellect to shake hands with the people; which has broken down all the old barrier lines and forced equality; and this Reform bill has placed Great Britain, in spite of Mr. Gladstone or any other genius, in the hands of the people. Great Britain is now virtually a republic, with all a republic's difficulties.

In connection with this matter it is impossible to overlook the fact that the reforms inaugurated by Disraeli have completely tripped up the liberals. They find the situation to be at once new and surprising. Not only is all their old shot gone, but they are afraid to try any new shot which comes to hand. Even John Bright, the most liberal of all the liberals, the most radical of all the radicals, begins to be afraid of his ancient friends. Some of them, the most prominent among them, are too levelling even for him. He feels himself compelled to go in for caution—to become to a certain extent conservative. When we remember that John Bright is almost certain to be a member of Mr. Gladstone's administration, we do not much wonder at this. But Mr. Disraeli is not the man not to see his chances in this complication and to turn those chances to his own advantage. The truth is, the liberal ranks are in danger of splitting, and this is the very thing to give Mr. Disraeli his opportunity. Mr. Gladstone is certain now to be Premier of Great Britain as soon as forms will permit it. It is not less certain, however, that Mr. Disraeli will find in the new Parliament material to work upon seriously inconvenient to the Gladstone, Bright and Russell party, but by no means inconvenient to himself and the more liberal of the tories. Great Britain will then know what we have not unfrequently experienced in this country when parties have split and extremes have met. There is but one lesson to be drawn from the situation. The people are in the ascendant, and the aristocracy must make the best of it. Aristocratic England must become, will or nil, like and still more like democratic America. The people must become sovereign.

The Nationalities Question in Europe.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On no subject in modern times has there been so much sense and so much nonsense spoken and written as on what, for the sake of distinctness, we may call the nationalities question in Europe. This question, though not exactly new, has been held so prominently before the public mind of the world since 1852 that the presumption is that history will identify it with the name of Napoleon the Third and with the Second French Empire. More than any other it has been the European question for the last sixteen years.

What, then, is this question of nationalities? Briefly, in its popular and governmental acceptation, it amounts to this—that peoples, identical in their origin and revealing characteristics peculiar to a race should be regarded in the light of a nation and entitled to a nation's privileges. This doctrine in its application has begotten, not illogically, results the most diverse and apparently contradictory. It has, for example, swept out of existence all the petty kingdoms and duchies of Italy, and, with the single exception of the domains of the Pope, it has given the Italian peninsula to the Italians. It has produced similar fruit in Germany. For the first time in many generations Germany, under the lead of Prussia, has become a unit in fact, not in name merely. The unification in Germany has not as yet become so complete as it is in Italy; but the tendency towards complete unification is, if possible, more decided in the former than in the latter. These are the most striking examples of the success of this doctrine. But the principle is at work elsewhere. It is firing the hearts of every Sclavic people in the northeast of Europe, and it is now all but universally believed that if Russia is not to receive within her wide embrace the entire Slavonic family, a new kingdom or empire must spring up on the banks of the Danube. To the south of the Balkan range the principle is equally active. The Christians of that portion of the Turkish empire, proud of their Grecian origin and impatient of the domination of a foreign race, long and labor and pray for the reunion of their entire people and the establishment of a State worthy of their numbers and their ancient renown. The principle is at work in France, and encourages the annexation of Belgium as well as encroachments on the Rhine. It is not powerful, but it is not wholly inactive in Spain and Portugal; and it is not improbable that it may reveal its strength at no distant day by giving unity to the whole peninsula.

In all those cases the nationality principle has led to the extinction of petty governments and to the agglomeration of States. The result has been unification, and unification, if not forced, must be accepted as a gain to humanity. Unification, however, is not always the fruit of this principle. In some quarters it tears asunder with a violence even more fierce than that with which elsewhere it strives to unite. To the Government of Queen Victoria it has proved as great an inconvenience as it has been found a convenience by Victor Emanuel of Italy and William of Prussia. The Irish people, claiming to be of a different race to their neighbors across the channel, insist on their rights as a nationality—which means, of course, the establishment of an Irish kingdom or of an Irish republic. It has worked and it is still working destruction in Austria. It has already rent the empire of the Hapsburgs in twain. Hungary, although she calls Francis Joseph king, has practically severed herself from the empire. What Hungary has won Galicia and Bohemia seek to acquire. The result in Austria has been, not unity and autonomy, but dualism; and dualism threatens to become pluralism, which means the dismemberment and destruction of the empire. The fruit of the nationality doctrine has thus not been an unmixed good. If it has been the occasion of joy it has also been the occasion of sorrow. If it continues to work as actively in the early future as it has done in the immediate past, it will completely transform the map of Europe; but it will still be a question whether the transformation will be a gain to civilization. Inasmuch as nationalities are not all equally strong, there will still be weak governments, and time will be requisite to prove whether the weak will be more gently dealt with by the strong under the new condition of things than they were under the old.

Much as this doctrine has accomplished in Europe, and much as it may yet accomplish, it would not be difficult to show that it rests on no solid foundation, that community of religion and language has more to do with the desire for autonomy than identity of race, and that the nationality doctrine has been and that it is likely to remain rather a useful instrument in the hands of designing rulers than a source of substantial good to the peoples. It is well that Italians should have Italy. It is well that Germany should be a unit. It is well that Hungary and Ireland should be free. But when we look to the example of the United States, where all nationalities, as almost all religions, live and thrive together, we are tempted to ask the question whether there is not, after all, very nearly as much nonsense as sense in the nationality principle, and whether there is not a better and a nobler way of securing the peace and prosperity of mankind? In the United States of America Europe sees the only true method of solving her difficulties. Our immense territory, with its undeveloped wealth, is open and free to all. We know no nationality but one. Our growth and prosperity will by-and-by force Europe out of her old grooves. The struggles of nationalities can lead to but one result—each successive struggle will leave the strong stronger and the weak more helpless. The weaker States will be merged into the more powerful. The number of independent States will steadily diminish until at last that State or government which shall command the largest amount of material force scientifically applied will remain master of the situation. The nationality principle may continue to produce fruit for a time, but it can lead to no permanent good. The steam engine, the railroad, the telegraph, the printing press—these, rather than the unification of nationalities, are the great civilizers of modern times.

Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. World.

We recently printed an English view of reconstruction, taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. As it strikes the British mind, the American Congress has sought to place the chief powers of state in the South in the hands of the ignorant and pauper class—something never before attempted, save for a brief period in the French Revolution of 1793—and fears are expressed lest so gross a procedure force a war of races. Similar views, it will be remembered, were expressed by Mr. Anthony Trollope in his *St. Paul's Magazine* on this subject, and as we said then we say now that the effect of a thorough understanding abroad of that gigantic atrocity, reconstruction, must be to impair foreign confidence in our monetary credit. To the European, cotton is the backbone of our public wealth. The South, he knows, makes cotton. Now, let him know that brutal misgovernment is rendering the South a hell upon earth, and he at once reasons back pretty much in this way: Disturbed South, decreased cotton; decreased cotton, impaired wealth; impaired wealth, reduced credit, and no more five-twenties for me. This is the argument as to the power of the United States to meet their bonds. But there is still another argument—that as to their will—that a comprehension of reconstruction will superinduce. From its inception, and through every stage of its progress to its present state, we have seen this scheme marked with the most rascally violations of plighted faith, and know that it is perjury in its very essence, since it is confessedly action outside of the Constitution by men who took Almighty God to witness that they would only legislate within. Let this be seen and known in Europe, as we see and know it, and how long will it be before a marvellous distrust in American promises will prevail? *Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus* is a rule not altogether unknown or unacted on in Mark lane or on the Bourse.

There is another reflection, a domestic one, that is suggested by the article in the *Pall Mall*. It is this:—In dwelling on the statistics of reconstruction, much stress is laid on the figures in the case of South Carolina, but only because in South Carolina alone has anything like a complete exhibit been made. The Democratic Committee in that State put forth a detailed statement, which showed how many whites and negroes were in the pretended convention and legislature respectively, and what taxes these worthies severally paid, or rather did not pay. Coupled with this was a dissection of the thing called constitution; and the influence of this exhibit may be judged from the fact that it now comes back to us from England. As we have by no means done with reconstruction yet, it is desirable that in the other States of the South documents similar to the one above described in the case of South Carolina be prepared, and in trust to assist such effort as may be made we subjoin a syllabus for general guidance:—

1. An alphabetical list of those making up the so-called convention, giving, first, color; second, nativity; third, length of residence in State where alien; fourth, amount of taxes paid; and fifth, record specifying particularly how many acted as election judges when themselves candidates, and how many have been in the penitentiary or otherwise made amenable to the criminal law. This latter is suggested from the fact that as many as two penitentiary convicts have been known in a single one of these reconstruction conventions.
2. A like list of the pretended legislatures.
3. Same as to pretended State officers.
4. Synopsis of "moral ideas" in the negro constitutions, and of the carpet-bag laws.

The Purity of the Ballot.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Destruction of the integrity of the ballot is the destruction of republican government. When rulers are elected by fraudulent ballots the Government ceases to have the rightfulness which comes from the consent of the governed. No man can respect a government imposed on him by a cheat, or feel that he owes any allegiance to laws enacted or executed by men who have stolen into power. When fraud becomes a system for carrying the elections, the government becomes meaner than the meanest hereditary despotism. A decent dynasty, to rule by the right of birth, would be a vast improvement on such a government of thieves. No people ever had so urgent a cause for revolution as a people would have whose forms of election were degraded to contrivances for putting swindlers in power over them.

The Democratic party have boldly attempted this degradation of our Government by a vast conspiracy for the fabrication of false votes enough to carry the Presidential election. One of the principal means for this is in the manufacture of fraudulent naturalization papers. The process has been discovered in so many places, and over so wide an extent, that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that it is the working of an organized general plan. The testimony taken at New York, before the United States Commissioner, shows that naturalization papers have been procured at wholesale by brokers who peddled them to Democratic committees at a stipulated price. There was no limit to the number that was offered to be furnished. Wretches as vile as those who made a brokerage on Mr. Johnson's pardoning power were engaged in this brokerage of false certificates of naturalization.

In Philadelphia the same system has been practised on a monstrous scale. It has been discovered in two districts in Ohio, in dimensions which were intended to be large enough to prevail in turning the elections. It was, and is, intended to carry the Presidential election by this and other frauds. And now, since the practice was revealed, the course of the Democratic journals is a virtual defense of it. They give no signs of any sense of the nature of the crime, but they try to shelter it behind the technicalities of the law. But what if the Republicans were base enough to resort to the same means? Then our elections would be governed by money. The party that had the most money to spend in fabricating voters would seize the Government. It would use the public revenues to carry the elections by fraud. This would be a vastly meaner system than that in which the Roman army put up the crown to the highest bidder.

Not only to restore the public peace, but to save our elections from the degradation of being carried by fraud, must the people defeat the Democratic party. We cannot but believe that there are many thousands in the Democratic ranks who would rather that Grant should be elected than that the integrity of the election should be violated in order to put the Democratic party in power. We appeal to these to cast their votes in favor of preserving the purity of the ballot, and not to follow their party managers in destroying the soul of popular government for the sake of party ascendancy. Parties may flourish and may fade, but the integrity of the popular elections, once broken down, can never be regained.

Push the Financial Issue!

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. Seymour, prior to the October elections, cried out to his followers who were conducting the campaign to "push the financial issue," and abandon all the other questions involved in the Presidential campaign. The "financial issue" had been pushed by Mr. Pendleton until it was found advisable to withdraw him from the canvass, under the plea of sickness. Repudiation and depreciated greenbacks were found to be unpalatable to all honorable and honest men, and the 'bloated bondholders'' were found to be mechanics, farmers, and men of small means, who had their little all invested in Government securities. Then again it was found that more than a million of comparatively poor men, who were not actual holders of bonds, were interested in them as depositors in savings banks, as holders of policies of life insurance, and as stockholders in national banks. The capitalists who held bonds were discovered to be few and insignificant, in comparison with men of moderate means whose all was directly or indirectly interested in a strict maintenance of the public credit.

Mr. Seymour, finding that the "pushing of the 'financial issue'' as laid down in the Tammany platform had worked badly, started out on a stumping expedition to array the West against the North on questions of local finance. At the North he prudently avoided the question of finance, whilst at the West he charged the Democratic city of New York with a monopoly of the circulating medium, and with grinding and oppressing the poor and innocent merchants of Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. He went forth to enlighten the three most prosperous, enterprising, and energetic cities of the West on a question about which the most dull and unsophisticated produce dealer has forgotten more than ever he knew. In short, he has "pushed the financial "question" entirely outside of the Tammany platform, and in such a way as to make himself appear ridiculous in the eyes of those who understand the laws of trade, and have too much experience to be misled by this new financial bugaboo that he has trotted out before them. His speeches in New York were mainly devoted to an endeavor to prove to the people that if elected he could do no harm—both branches of Congress being largely against him—and that his administration could be nothing more than a continuation of the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of affairs that has prevailed during the term of Andrew Johnson. To this the people have already devoutly exclaimed, "Good Lord, deliver us," and we doubt not that the people of the West will as earnestly make the same exclamation in view of the new financial platform laid down by Mr. Seymour.

It has been said that the politicians of Tammany Hall have from the first given up the election of Seymour and Blair, but their main object has been to secure the election of Mr. Hoffman as Governor of New York. Can it be that Mr. Seymour's speech at Chicago was intended to strike back at the Tammany ring?—to array the West against the North, and to damage the cause of Mr. Hoffman? We regard his Chicago speech as the arraignment of the money kings of Tammany Hall, charging them with grinding and oppressing the people of the West. New York being a Democratic city, we cannot see wherein he makes one point against the Republican party. The "financial issue" he has raised is one governed altogether by mercantile laws, with which matter the President or Congress has nothing to do.

—An Australian edition of the works of Edgar Allen Poe has just been published in Melbourne.

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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
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1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892·59
PREMIUMS	1,184,848·00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $32,693·23	INCOME FOR 1867 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
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The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, limit of paths, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and issues all policies non-forfeitable.
Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.
PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture &c., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
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STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 8

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 13p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 13smthrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS 15 29
In Philadelphia Wholesale and Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16d

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A RECAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
8 15 FREE GALLERY.

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1317 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Elastic Shoulder Braces, Elastic stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 13 6wrp

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

SEA STORIES.

Ship Captains—Pursers—Cooks.

A writer in an English magazine says:—

"The captains of some of our ocean steamers can scarcely be said to lead solitary lives, for they spend all their waking hours in society. At least three times a day they play the host at the head of a hospitable board, and unless they are very cross-grained fellows, every one treats them with deference and consideration. They can converse, if they so please, with the stiffest and most dignified of the male passengers; while the prettiest and wittiest ladies on board are flattered by their attentions. Altogether, I think the captain of a Cunarder has rather a good time of it. Think of the characters he meets in the course of a twelvemonth's buffeting with Atlantic waves! A Cunard captain who should keep a carefully discriminated diary might produce a work as interesting in its way as Boswell's Life of Johnson. He sees all sorts of noteworthy people. He carries the ambassador accredited to the court of St. James, or Washington, as the case may be; he carries eminent actors and eminent songstresses going to reap a rich harvest of laurels and dollars in the United States; celebrities of all sorts gather their meat at his table. Sometimes, too, he carries people whose fame marvellously resembles infamy—the absconding bankrupt, the fraudulent clerk running away with his employer's cash-box and his employer's wife. Sometimes, doubtless, a murderer—well-to-do, or he would not be able to afford a passage on board the Cunard boat—stained with the blood of his fellow-man, yet calmly chatting and sipping his claret, honors him with a ten days' visit.

PURSERS.

* * * "In the old days, during the great French war, the purser in the Royal Navy was rather an unpopular personage. The officers looked down on him as a sort of huckstering tradesmanlike fellow, the seaman despised him as a noncombatant. While the deck ran blood, and arms and legs were flying in all directions, the purser, they averred, was crouching in some safe recess in the inmost part of the vessel, nefariously scheming how to draw rations for dead men, and so put the proceeds into his own pocket. He was ordinarily known by the opprobrious nickname of 'Nipcheese,' and to this day the objectionable lumps which are found in a bag of flour are called 'purser' plums' The position of the modern purser in the Royal Navy has been materially improved; he is no longer under the temptation of increasing his income by chicanery—poundages and percentages are abolished. He takes rank with a colonel in the army, and is usually just as honorable and well-bred a gentleman as any other officer in her Majesty's service. As for the pursers on board the mail steamers and such like vessels, they approximate very closely to naval pursers, being well-dressed, portly, urbane men, spending most of their time in a little slip of an office, and addicted in their leisure hour to playing backgammon with the surgeon. But there is a kind of purser sometimes to be found on board of a passenger ship who has much harder work to do, and who is not nearly so spruce in his apparel. He has probably been a clerk in the shipowner's service, and being of an active and adventurous turn, chooses this mode of working his passage to the colonies. You may see him attired in an old blue shirt and a pair of duck trousers somewhat besmeared with molasses, serving out stores on the main deck to a clamorous crowd of emigrants, or retailing beer and porter at a shilling a bottle; from behind his diminutive bar. The ordinary purser is stout and middle-aged, full of dignity and reserve, never soiling his fingers; but this sort of purser is youthful, nimble, and totally devoid of dignity; hoisting chests out of the hole, opening barrels of preserved tripe, and bottling off brandy and whisky. But there is one thing he won't stand, he won't allow the passengers to call him 'steward;' a steward, he maintains, is a different kind of animal altogether."

SHIP'S COOKS.

"On board first-class passenger vessels the cook is an important, well-paid personage, and, therefore, is very much like cooks ashore. But the ordinary ship's cook, unless he is an African, has seldom much of the Soyer or the Francatelli in his composition. He is simply a sailor, who, in addition to his other duties, undertakes to prepare the food of the crew. When all hands are called he must desert his galley, and in tacking and wearing the ship it is his especial duty to work the foresheet. The cooking arrangements on board our smaller vessels are very defective. There is very little space, a great want of proper implements, and the food is prepared in the rudest and simplest style possible. The dietary on board of an American merchantman is generally superior to that of the English ships. I have heard men declare that this good living is the proximate cause of the extreme brutality often displayed by American captains and mates. It doesn't answer, they say, to feed Jack too well. He immediately waxes impudent, and then a row ensues. I have heard such a scene described by an eye-witness. A man refused to obey the mate, the mate instantly knocked him drawn with his fist; another man struck the mate in return, whereupon a regular free fight ensued. Belaying-pins and hand-spikes flew as thick as hail, clasp-knives were drawn and used, till at last the captain quelled the disturbance by threatening to use his revolver. The curious thing was, that directly the mutiny was over, the captain descended to the medicine chest, brought up a roll of plaster, and spent the next hour in anxiously binding up the wounds which he and his myrmidons had inflicted.

"I once saw a cook whom I pitied a good deal. He had been a ship's cook for thirty years or more, but in his old age he rashly shipped as cook on board an emigrant ship; he soon found that to cook for thirty or forty sailors was one thing, to cook for four hundred passengers was another. These passengers were divided into about fifty messes, and each mess had its own particular pudding or piece of meat. The purser had endeavored to introduce a very systematic arrangement; every mess was provided with a pudding-bag and meat-net, and to every pudding-bag and meat-net a number was attached—a duplicate of which remained in the possession of the captain of the mess. In theory the system was admirable. Your mess, let us suppose, was forty-three; number forty-three was attached to the bag containing your pudding; you presented your ticket marked forty-three and the cook delivered you your pudding. So much for the purser's theory. Now let us see what actually happened in practice. About feeding-time a crowd of hungry mess captains, egged on by their respective adherents, hustled one another round the galley. Old Sam struck his prong into the boiler, like the Israelitish priests of old time, and fished out a bit of meat. If it looked as good or better than his own the strongest man present made a grab at it, regardless of tickets; some, indeed, grabbed two or three nets full, and so there were constant complaints and murmurings, for weakly and diffident people got no dinner at all. Old Sam strove to do his best, but he had no head for system, and therefore throughout the whole voyage he was badgered and bullied and abused, till I wonder he did not end his woes by jumping overboard. I used to see him of an afternoon sitting on the spare spars—the only recreation he ever took—wiping away the perspiration which streamed down his lean old wrinkled face; and, as I have already said, I pitied him from the bottom of my heart."

Dr. Watts and Popular Fallacies.

Benjamin Scott writes to the London *Daily News:*—

"It is high time that some one appeared on behalf of Dr. Watts, and to correct a misquotation of one of his poems, which, by careless repetition of writers and speakers innumerable, is fast becoming a part of the popular belief, and will, in common with other fallacies and falsehoods, require ages of denial and confutation to shake and remove. I refer to the lines which appeared yesterday in one of your leaders on 'Dogs and Policemen:'—

"'Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For 'tis their nature to.'

The Doctor never wrote these lines, nor do they appear in any edition of his works I have ever seen, and are only to be found in the imagination of his critics. The point is a small one, but truth is truth. The words attributed to him are so grossly defective in a grammatical point of view that I wonder they should have been set down to a writer who, whatever his merits as a poet, was an exceedingly careful writer, and whose work on logic was, for nearly a century, a text-book at Oxford. The lines, as written by Watts, are—

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God has made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too."

Simple and bordering, as intended, on the childish, these lines are correct if not elegant—at all events they are Watts'.

"While on the subject of popular blunders, so apt, as Dr. Mackay says, 'to float about the world for ever,' allow me to point out that in your able critique of Longfellow's new drama, inserted a few days since, Endicott, the Puritan Governor of Massachusetts, is termed a 'nonconformist.' This confounding of the 'separatist' colony of New Plymouth (the pilgrim fathers) with the conforming colonists of Boston, who persecuted nonconforming Quakers and Anabaptists, is an inveterate vice of modern history, and will, notwithstanding its historical falsity, manifest absurdity, and the contradiction it carries on its face, continue to be the creed of thousands who take all they read for gospel, and never care to winnow the false from the true.

"Your critic sins in very good company, for Mr. Longfellow, who still honors our country by his presence, is guilty of a similar fallacy in connection with this subject, which poetical license may permit, but which history does not justify. I allude to his charming poem, 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' in which he introduces 'The Puritan maiden Priscilla' as the central figure, at a period anterior to the landing of a Puritan in New England. Confusion as to religious parties in England is very excusable in an American, but should not exist here, where the 'hard and fast line' between conformity and nonconformity, between 'State' and 'free' religion, continues to this hour."

Ellen Tree and the Oil Lamps.

The following anecdote of Ellen Tree, now Mrs. Charles Kean, is told by Sol Smith, in his latest book of stage reminiscences:—

Gas had not been introduced into St. Louis in 1845, and our oil lamps at the wings had a dangerous way of flaring up in a most unruly manner, occasionally threatening to set fire to the lamp-ladders, and thus endanger the building. The lamps were open "flats," with wick-holders coming up from the bottom, and the oil, when heated, would take fire and burn up in a large flame. To guard against accidents we had a tub of water placed on each side of the stage, with a large swab or mop in it ready for use at any moment; and scarcely a night passed without a swabbing being required.

The wing hands (subordinate stage carpenters) were instructed to keep a strict watch over the wing lamps, and to use the swab promptly whenever occasion might require. Besides these watches, every actor and actress felt a deep interest in the swabbing process, and it was not an unusual thing to see *Richard the Third* or *Hamlet*, just before entering upon the stage, catch up a swab and dash it upon the rising flames, which, if not attended to, were likely to burn up the Tower of London, or the royal palace of Elsinore.

Miss Tree was performing the part of *Juliet* and had taken her station (Act 2, Scene 2) on the balcony, for the purpose of enjoying the fresh night-breeze after the fatigue of the ball which had concluded in the previous act, and to think of the young pilgrim who had so greatly interested her during the festival, when, casting her eyes over the way, she saw that one of the wing lamps was just beginning to flare up, and all eyes being fixed upon her, there was imminent danger of a conflagration. The fair *Juliet* had taken her seat on the balcony, but was observed to fidget and turn in her chair in a most un-*Juliet* like manner, calling off, through the window behind her, in a loud whisper, for "somebody to get the swab!"

Romeo, who had entered from the right hand side, and had not seen the flaring lamp, went on with his speech, interrupted from time to time by the lovely Capulet.

Romeo—"She speaks, yet she says nothing. What of that?"

Juliet (Aside)—"Where is Mr. Sol. Smith? Will somebody call him?"

Romeo—"Her eye discourses. I will answer it."

Juliet (Aside)—"Will nobody get the swab? We shall be burnt up."

Romeo—"I am too bold; 'tis not to me she speaks."

Juliet (Aside)—"No; it is to somebody to bring the swab. Where is Mr. Sol. Smith?"

Romeo—"See how she leans her cheek upon her hand. Oh that I were a glove upon that hand, that I might touch that cheek!"

Juliet—"Ah me!" (Aside)—"We'd better not go on. Where is the swab?"

Romeo—"She speaks! O speak again, bright angel!"

Juliet—(Aside)—"If that swab isn't brought this instant; I'll come down—I will. Ah! there's Mr. Sol. Smith with the swab at last."

Romeo—(Speaks the balance of the speech, unheeded by Juliet, who is watching the swabbing.)

Juliet—"Oh! Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"

(Aside)—"Thank heaven, the danger's over; the swab has saved us!"

"Deny thy father and refuse thy name"—and so on.

The November Meteors.

The annual meteoric shower is expected this year between the 12th and 15th of November. The astronomer of the Cincinnati Observatory writes to the *Gazette* of that city:—

"On the 12th and 15th of November, between the hours of midnight and sunrise, watch will be kept at this Observatory for the so called 'November' meteors. In this labor it is peculiarly advantageous to have the co-operation of several observers; and as the observations are of a very simple character, the director would cordially invite all who are interested in this subject to unite therein with him. Those who cannot do duty at the Observatory may still accomplish something at their own residences, especially if provided with a good watch and a star map or globe. A map of the bright stars within forty-five degrees of Leo may indeed be easily constructed beforehand, and be used with good results.

"Corresponding observations will be made at several points within a hundred miles of us, and it is hoped that some results for parallax may be deduced.

"All who intend observing will do well to communicate at once with the undersigned, stating to what extent they can take part in the observations. CLEVELAND ABBE.

"Cincinnati Observatory, October 28."

A VALUABLE LAMP.—Dr. Richardson exhibited at the British Society for the Advancement of Science, a lamp, which he had instructed for transmitting light through the structures of the animal body. He believed that the idea that this could be effected was given in Priestley's Work on Electricity; that great chemist had observed, on passing a discharge of a Leyden battery through his finger, that the structure seemed to present luminosity; but the operation was painful. A suggestion of Dr. Mackintosh, last year, at Dundee, had been acted on by Dr. Richardson, who had observed the motion of the heart and of respiration, by direct ocular demonstration, while these organs were under the influence of various bodies belonging to the ethyl and methyl series. Dr. Richardson had so far extended the principle that he was enabled to transmit light through various tissues of the bodies of large animals. The particular details of all these interesting and elaborate experiments he described. In a child, the bones could be seen in the arm and wrist. The movements and outline of the heart could also be seen in the chest.

—Ex-President Buchanan's liquors brought $1200 at public sale.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1021 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Bodies, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.

C. J. FELL & BRO
10 14 tuthsim No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 14 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OWEN L. JONES, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, late of the firm of MATTHEW H. HOWE and OWEN L. JONES, late doing business under the firm of HOWE & JONES, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the third day of November 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No 531 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A meeting will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of November, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

SEAL. Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, October 24, 1868.
G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 10 2 w3t

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. BARRETT, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
10 21 w3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS
Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
Wholesale and Retail.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth2m5p Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 49 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Philad.
No. 98 DUANE street
No. 722 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 194 and 196 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf3m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.
We Issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
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RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

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No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

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Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, or at No. 1826 GIRARD Avenue, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

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MARQUETTE!

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MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs Herring & Co.
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Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.
DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 20,000 FRANCS at the recent International contest in Paris are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

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HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices. ERNEST SOPP.
9 16 3m

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DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
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H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
BRIEF SEASON
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POSITIVELY TWELVE PERFORMANCES ONLY
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.
First time of
BARBE BLEUE,
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Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with
AN ENTIRELY NEW OPERATIC TROUPE.
MADLLE IRMA.....as.....BOULOTTE
MOSS. AUJAC.....as.....BARBE BLEUE
GRAND CHORUS OF 35 TRAINED VOICES.
POWERFUL ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS.
COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE.
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Combining to produce the most
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THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
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ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.)
Family Circle.....75 cents
Gallery.....50 cent

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POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
WORRELL SISTERS.
WORRELL SISTERS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
This (Wednesday) EVENING,
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BARBE BLEUE,
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with all the original Music, new and expensive Costumes, Appointments, etc.
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THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!
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Ninth Night of the new Romantic Drama entitled
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embodying scenes in London and Paris; also the
WILD LIFE OF THE GIPSY TRIBES.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in Five Characters.
In rehearsal, the Romantic Nautical Drama of
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Begins at quarter past 7.
MRS. JOHN DREW AND NEW PIECE.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
first time, with new scenery,
HE'S GOT MONEY
MRS. JOHN DREW.....as.....MAUD HILLARY
Aided by the full Company.
After which a favorite Comedietta—Miss F. Davenport Hemple, etc.
Monday, Nov. 9—THE LANCASHIRE LASS, with every scene new, and great cast.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERI, No. 1231 MONTGOMERY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½, IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of four tickets, $1.
Subscription to thirty Concerts, $5, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 11 4 tf

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EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
Now on Exhibition in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (Eastern Galleries.) 10 23 3w

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Kaleidoscopic Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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IRELAND AS IT WAS.
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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
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Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Smith,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1853.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 168 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 1 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2271

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

The End of the Rebellion.

We presume that no reasonable man will be found disposed to give expression to a feeling of disappointment at the election of General Grant. It was a natural sequence of the fall of the Rebellion, an inevitable consequence of the successful prosecution of the war for the Union as it is and is to be. According to all precedents in the history of the world, the debt of gratitude under which the nation has been placed by his extraordinary services must find a means of reward commensurate with the character and extent of these services. Republics are proverbial for their ungratefulness, but in the long run only, and not while the full tide of military glory still dazzles the eyes and leads captive the hearts of their people. While the record of heroic deeds is still as fresh in their minds as at present, no community could so utterly ignore the first promptings of human nature as to refuse a substantial ovation to a man who had achieved such signal triumphs upon the field of battle. It is, therefore, in this superficial light of an acknowledgment of the great weight of obligation under which General Grant has placed the American people, and of a grateful recognition of his military services, that his election yesterday to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic will be viewed in all time to come.

There are some men who cannot or will not see, in this overwhelming testimony, anything more than such a desire to square the account by entrusting to the most illustrious soldier of the age the controlling voice in the government of the nation. Of this class the Democratic party of the North is largely composed; and while they will concede, in a measure, the logical force of the event, if not its inherent justice, they will stoutly maintain that the elevation of General Grant to the Presidency embodies no indorsement of the policy of the great party under whose auspices and as whose standard-bearer he has been borne into his exalted station.

But the Democratic party has arrayed itself so frequently and so zealously against the current of the world's progress towards a better and nobler existence, that it does not afford us matter of surprise to find it closing its eyes to the clear significance of a fact which is as unequivocal as the fact itself.

The election of Grant is the final blow which strikes the fetters from the limbs of a whole race, the termination of "the irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery in the New World, the death-knell of oppression in all its forms and phases in every land under the sun, the harbinger of liberty and equality among all the nations of the earth, the dawning of the new career upon which humanity has now fully entered. It is the end of the war for the Union, the utter collapse of the infamous slaveholders' rebellion, the suppression of all attempts to fan into a living flame the smouldering embers of civil strife, the *coup d'état* which precludes the possibility of the counter-revolution. It is the defeat of Horatio Seymour, the discomfiture of Frank Blair, the rout and ruin of Vallandigham and Hampton. It signifies that the war for the Union has not been unsuccessful, that it has not been waged in vain, that the fruits of victory shall not be wrested from the hands of the victors, that a man is a man although his skin may be as black as the heart of a traitor, that a black man is as good as a white man in the eyes of God and before the law, that a loyal black man is better than a white Rebel all the world over, that treason is a stench in the nostrils of all honest and loyal men, and that loyalty and perjury are not synonymous and convertible terms. It endorses the Reconstruction policy of Congress in all its details, and consigns Andrew Johnson and his policy of "reconciliation" to oblivion. It declares that the Union of these States is perpetual and shall be eternal, that the word liberty is not a hollow mockery, that the plighted faith of the nation shall be kept inviolate. It warns the unrepentant Rebels of the South that they must look to the other world, and not to this, for forgiveness; it warns the Northern allies of these unrepentant Rebels that their league with the nation's foes is an unholy one, unsightly and offensive to both God and man; it warns the assassins of loyal white men and the butchers of helpless black men that their fate will be swift, sure, and just without the temper of mercy. It proclaims the peace for which we have yearned so earnestly, the peace for which we have prayed so fervently, the peace for which we have fought so desperately, the peace which, by the blessing of God, we have fairly earned and fairly won at last.

The spectacle of a great people rising in their might, and giving utterance to this solemn verdict, is an imposing one. It redoubles our faith in humanity, it strengthens our hope for the future, it reconciles us to the bitter anguish of the past. And shall we not be thankful that the word has gone forth with such startling emphasis, with such unconquerable force? Shall we not rejoice and be glad, and all the people of the earth with us? Shall we not praise God, who hath so wrought upon the hearts of His people as to prompt them to choose the right path rather than the wrong one, peace rather than war, Union rather than discord, liberty rather than despotism, justice under the forms of law rather than law-defying, man-defying, God-defying, irresponsible brute force? At a moment like this it is not sacrilege to take up the words of the grand old doxology, and to sing:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above, ye Heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Butler.

The triumphant re-election of General Butler to Congress in the Fifth Massachusetts District, in the face of the most violent and bitter opposition, from both Republican and Democratic sources, is something more than a compliment to a faithful Representative in Congress. Butler was the first and only general in the army who hung a Rebel; and it was he who consigned to the calaboose the rampant Rebel women who disgraced both their sex and their cause by insulting in the streets of New Orleans the men who wore the blue. As an opponent of treason and rebellion in every shape and under every disguise, he has been excelled in zeal and activity by no man. The people of the Fifth Massachusetts District understand this fact fully, and are glad to have Butler to sit for them in Congress. If there had been more of the same class of men in the army, the Rebellion would have been more thoroughly suppressed in some sections of the South than has proved to be the case. If there had been more of the same class of men in Congress since the close of the war, the accursed spirit of treason would not have stalked abroad with such effrontery as we have witnessed. While Butler commanded in New Orleans, every Union man's life was safe and his privileges respected, although the Confederacy was not then as it is now, a thing of the past. Yesterday, with Rousseau—the general whose military record is eclipsed by the caning which he administered to Congressman Grinnell, of Iowa—in command, was a high day for the unreconstructed Revels, who were suffered to take possession of the polls, to the exclusion of loyal men, both white and black. But Butler goes back to Congress, and Grant is President, and between the two New Orleans will get its just deserts in the end.

The Mormons.

The rapid progress towards completion of the Pacific Railroad has aroused the saints of Salt Lake City to a realizing sense of the difficulties they will have to contend with from an increased and increasing Gentile population. The Mormons, since their establishment in Utah, have been so entirely secluded from the outside world and so difficult to reach, that they have been able to manage their own affairs pretty much in their own way, and they have only in a modified sense recognized the authority of the General Government. Now that their heretofore secure retreat is to be thrown open to the world, and there is a prospect that ere long the Gentiles will outnumber and outvote the Mormons, apprehensions of a renewal of the troubles which occurred thirty years ago in Missouri and Illinois are beginning to excite the minds of Brigham Young and his followers. And these apprehensions are not without grounds, for there undoubtedly exists a strong anti-Mormon feeling among the mass of the American people, and the political, social, and religious system of the Latter-day Saints is looked upon as antagonistic to our republican institutions, and as a blot upon our civilization which it behooves us to abolish as soon as practicable, before it becomes a serious source of discord. The Mormon leaders ask themselves where they could go in case they are driven out of their present stronghold; but the advance of population westward is so rapid that there seems to be no place open to them where they would be able to dwell in the isolation which they covet, and they have accordingly determined to make a bold stand for their present position.

At the Mormon Conference recently held in Salt Lake City, this subject was earnestly debated, and a course of more rigid exclusiveness than heretofore was resolved upon as the only course open to them under the circumstances. Their own people are to be patronized and the Gentiles ignored as far as possible; and it will even be made a matter of church fellowship for a Mormon to buy his goods only of a Mormon merchant. Co-operative societies are also to be formed, for the purpose of carrying on the different branches of trade and industry with a view of retaining them entirely in their own hands, and to provide for their own necessities without any assistance from outsiders.

It is difficult to see what other course than this could be adopted by the Mormons if they desire to maintain their peculiar organization and customs intact, and yet it will probably have the effect of hastening the evil day which they so much dread. The hostility of the Gentile population will be intensified, and as the anti-Mormon element becomes strong enough to assert itself with positiveness, the probabilities are that collisions will occur which will demand the interference of the General Government, in which case Mormonism as a distinct system will be likely to receive its quietus.

The Mormons have been so isolated, and the intercourse with them so comparatively infrequent hitherto, that it is impossible for the residents in the States to form a correct idea as to what real attachment the majority of the people feel towards their peculiar political and religious system, but from the most reliable accounts that we have of this singular people it appears as if their present organization depends entirely on the life of Brigham Young. In the event of the death of that bold and capable leader, there are a number of rival claimants for the position which he holds, who will most likely bring Mormonism to an end by the internal dissensions which their rivalry will cause in the Church.

The Mormons are energetic and industrious, and in many ways they are entitled to commendation. So far as their religious principles and belief are concerned, they have a right to claim the same protection from the Government, and the same consideration from all classes of society, as is accorded to other creeds; but their social system is so abominable, and they have insisted upon it so strenuously as an essential portion of their religion, that both will have to survive or fall together. It seems likely that the end of Joe Smith's experiments in the way of founding a new Yankee religion is about to be reached, for it has been proved conclusively that Mormonism cannot live when it is subjected to all the influences of modern civilization; and the building of the Pacific Railroad will either have the effect of obliging the saints to make a new move, or it will cause their disintegration.

The Revival of Business.

A wide application may be given to Colonel Benton's maxim, that "there are some things too small and some things too great for parties." Now that the turmoil of a quadrennial struggle is over, citizens of all political faiths should direct their earnest attention to the subjects not immediately connected with partisan strife. Henceforth, we trust, the business of the country will not be subjected to the perplexities, uncertainties, and risks which were produced by the exigencies of the war and by the conflicts between the diverse Congressional and Executive systems of reconstruction. The people can address themselves cheerfully and hopefully to the task of increasing the products of the country of every description, and with agriculture, manufactures, and mineral wealth well developed, commerce cannot fail to flourish. Splendid and sudden fortunes are sometimes acquired by the few by the very causes which produce general misery and ruin. The fear of a famine may quickly convert an adventurous dealer in grain and flour into a millionaire. A panic which sweeps away established values may inure to the profit of the heavy capitalist, able to outride temporary storms, or enrich a few stock speculators. But the public interests and the general welfare can only be well served by an abundant supply of all useful articles, and the healthy trade which proceeds from interchanges liberally providing for all legitimate wants is the best sign of the prevalence of general prosperity. When comparatively low prices and small profits prevail, the masses enjoy the largest proportion of the material comforts of life, and solid national wealth is increased by increased facilities to minister bountifully to the necessities of the human family, and not by splendid speculations. An illimitable field of enterprise is opened in this country. Foreign manufacturers are never tired of commenting upon what they deem the amazing capacity of the United States to consume useful or attractive fabrics. This nation differs from all others in the vital point that here, as a rule, every man and woman desires and expects to be well fed and well clad, while in other countries only the favored classes aspire to anything beyond a scanty supply of pressing necessities. The business resulting from this enormous consumption is unprecedented in the annals of commerce, and the opportunities afforded for industry and talent, of every variety, to gain profit from ministrations to the all-devouring maw of the American public, may well incite the energies of enterprising men. We look forward, therefore, not only to a period of "peace," but one of great business activity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
JEFFERSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1868
on which occasion they will be assisted by prominent members of the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA,
And by MR. M. P. SHARP,
the celebrated Ballad Singer.
The Concert will be under the direction of
PROF. J. C. BECKEL.
PIANIST.....MR. THEODORE C. KNAUFF
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS,
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS,
to be had at the Academy of Music on the day and evening of the Concert. 1t
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,
NOVEMBER 2 1868.
A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H BOKER,
11 3 7t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 1868.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and taking order on the present state of the Company.
A. L. MASSEY,
11 3 7t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREET PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1868
We are prepared to put Cards of Advertisers in the cars of this line. For terms apply at the office of the Company.
11 4 6t* JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street 10 12 1m

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicious, airy elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3 m w f

DIVIDENDS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, free of United States and State taxes.
11 4 3t* P. A. KELLER, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., clear of all taxes, and payable on demand.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
11 3 3t* Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11 3 3t H. P. SCHERRY, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
H. C. YOUNG,
11 3 3t Cashi

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
11 3 3t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.
W. RUSHTON, Jr.,
11 3 6t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 1868.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 3 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov 3 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand.
11 3 6t F. C. PALMER, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, Nov. 3, 1868.
The Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
11 3 3t WM. H. SHELMERDINE, Vice-President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 3 1868.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., and TWO PER CENT extra, payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 3 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Nov 3 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 3 3t P. LAMB, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the past six months, clear of tax, payable on demand.
11 2 6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
The Directors have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

HURRAH!

Hurrah! Hurrah! The voting is done!
Hurrah! The campaign's been jolly fun!
Hurrah! We're satisfied, every one;
Every father, and every son;
Grant is in, as sure as a gun,
For the other man hasn't so good a run;
And of all our citizens, surely none
Will say he isn't elected.
And all the people, from East to West,
Say they guess it's all for the best;
Say that we'll now have peace and rest,
And it's just the opinion they always expressed,
And just as they all expected.
And the next important thing we suppose,
Is for the people to have good Clothes,
To save them from all the wintry woes
That come with such violence when you expose
Your frame to the power of the winter snows,
Or the blast of the storm that rudely blows,
Freezing your ears and the end of your nose,
Chilling your blood to the tips of your toes;
Now it's time your Clothes were selected.

Hurrah! for the fellows that got in! Hurrah for everybody! Hurrah for an elegant suit of Clothes for every man of every political stripe! Whatever your political persuasion is, sir, be persuaded that you must wear decent Clothes, in order to be a decent cit zen. The true road to decency, comfort, and all that sort of thing, is by the way of

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
6 11 6p PHILADELPHIA.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 outh THIRD Street,
(OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.
OUR W. G. FLOUR,
The Finest Made in the United States,
ALWAYS ON HAND. [11 4 ws12 1

WHITE GRAPES.
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES
In Splendid Clusters.
THE FINEST SEEN HERE IN FIFTEEN YEARS.
Only 60 Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
And get a Brilliant and Lasting Shine by using
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
BOOT POLISH.
A small particle of this superior Blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water is sufficient to make a brilliant and lasting shine for a full-grown Boot.
TRY IT SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 28 w&m4p

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11f

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 8tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO.—BUY A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA-MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. OBTAIN THE B. GUARANTEE AND THEREBY ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. Foreign Pianos sold by Agents are generally the cheapest that can be found in the New York or Boston markets, and after all they cost the purchaser as much as first class Schomacker Pianos. The Agent has already several commissions added before the customer obtains an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless and there is no redress.
Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as first class for more than thirty years and have been awarded the highest premiums and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in the country.
Our new and beautiful Warerooms, No. 1108 Chesnut street are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Call and examine them, and you will admit that we are able to prove all that we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same liberal inducements.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO M'F'G CO.,
No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—Pianos to Rent. 1t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD
invites the attention of bookbuyers to his very extensive collection of
CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS,
embracing all classes of
Literature, and particularly superbly Illustrated and Fine Art works. History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Early Printed Books, etc.
Priced Catalogues gratis on application.
Entire Libraries purchased for cash.
THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6§ No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
DORA'S STEWARDSHIP—Half bound, 28 cents; muslin 38 cents. A story that pleasantly inculcates the duty of self-denial.
FRANCES LESLIE; or, The Prayer Divinely Taught. Muslin 70 cents.
LIFE TRUTHS—"With Thee is the Fountain of Life." Square 12 mo., half bound, 50 cents; cloth, 60 cents; cloth gilt, 85 cents.
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
11 2 3t No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

WANTS.

WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, a suit of THREE ROOMS (two connecting); private family preferred.
Location—Brown to Master, and Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets.
Address "Home," this office. 10 29 6t

FALL STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
FIT GUARANTEED.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw§ ABOVE CHESNUT.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
BYZANTINE MOSAIC
JEWELRY.
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
VERY FINE VIENNA MADE
TRAVELLING BAGS
AND POCKET-BOOKS.
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
4 8w PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three-story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia, and three hours from New York. Lawn on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Piano-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc etc.
Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale may apply to
T. S. & C. M. FLETCHER,
10 19 mwf DELANCO, N. J.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
MANUFACTURED BY SHOENBERGER & CO.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 15th of November, 1868.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

What is Dyspepsia

1. **A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach**—Which is caused by permanent contraction of the stomach with undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. **Flatulence and Acidity.**—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. **Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.**—These symptoms are the effects of the natural condition of food in the stomach, the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind, the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. **Gloom and Depression of Spirits.**—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. **Diarrhœa.**—After being at first costive the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. **Pains in All Parts of the System** arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation, the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. **Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.**—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. **Cough.**—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. **Want of Sleep.**—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. **Symptoms of External Relation.**—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. **Vomiting.**—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 **Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.**—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard.*

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S
GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
No. 232 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Opera Bouffe at the Academy of Music.

The announcement that Mr. Bateman's Opera Bouffe Company is to appear next week at the Academy of Music will be welcomed with gratification by the numerous admirers of that gay and exhilarating form of musical entertainment. The past successes of *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* have made the name of Offenbach familiar in Philadelphia; and have sufficiently established his popularity, and it cannot be without interest that those who were captivated by the sparkling melodies and irresistible drolleries of those clever works will await the production of another of his operas bouffes, not less brilliant in composition nor less mirthful in subject, and equally fortunate in the manner of its representation. *Barbe Bleue* will introduce to us a number of artists who have not before been heard here, but who have already gained a reputation, by their performances in New York and elsewhere, not second to that of Madlle Tostee and her associates. The European history of these artists was ample warrant for their cordial reception in America, and their remarkable accomplishments at once secured them the good will of the American public. Madlle Irma, the first prima donna whom we shall receive, and who performs the part of "Boulotte" in *Barbe Bleue*, has long held an honorable position in Paris. For a considerable period she was the leading mezzo soprano at the Opera Comique, and after her withdrawal from that theatre was chosen by Offenbach, at the Bouffes Parisiennes, to create the principal *roles* in a number of his own compositions. Her last French success was in Charle Lecocq's opera bouffe, *Fleur-de-The*, which she successfully carried through an entire season a the Theatre de l'Athenee. Of the rapidity with which she established herself in popular favo at Niblo's, New York, it is hardly necessary fo us to speak; nor is it necessary to describe at length the characteristics of her style of singing and acting, or of her many and varied attractions, since she will so soon be among us to be judged of in her own person.

M. Aujac, the representative of "Blue Beard," is in some respects the strongest addition that Mr. Bateman has made to his company. He is the ideal of the tenor needed for the proper illustration of comic opera or opera bouffe. His voice is fresh, clear, and elastic, and rings like a trumpet, and, what is almost of equal importance, he is an actor of the highest order. There are few comedians now upon the stage who can rival him in grace, vivacity, and gallant bearing. "Blue Beard" affords him abundant opportunity for exhibiting his best qualities in every capacity, and if it is not his most important *role*, it will be found to be the one in which he always makes the most forcible impression.

The majority of the other artists who appear next week are also new. They are clever and conscientious, and have done much to add to the successes already secured by Mad'lle Irma and M. Aujac. The best feature of Mr. Bateman's announcement is the assurance it gives us that every part in the operas he produces will be sustained with such fidelity as to give no opportunity for reproach in any particular. Care has been taken to provide an excellent chorus and a fine orchestra, and the well-known skill of the Musical Director of the Bateman troupe, Mr. A. Birgfeld, is sufficient assurance that nothing will be wanting in the control of these departments.

Barbe Bleue will be performed every evening, except Saturday, next week, and at a matinee on Saturday afternoon. The sale of tickets commenced this morning at the Academy and Boner's music store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and from the lively rate at which the tickets were disposed of, we have no doubt of a most brilliant success, financially speaking, for the season.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *He's Got Money* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next H. J. Byron's play of *The Lancashire Lass* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *F; or, Branded*, will be performed for the last time this evening.

To-morrow Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear as "Long Tom Coffin" in the nautical drama of *The Pilot*, and as "Adam Trueman" in Mrs. Mowatt's comedy of *Fashion*.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will appear this evening in an English adaptation of Offenbach's opera of *Barbe Bleue*. On Monday next the drama of the *Lancashire Lass* will be performed.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an entertaining variety performance this evening.

THE SALE of reserved seats for the season of twelve nights of *opera bouffe* which will be opened at the Academy of Music on next Monday evening, will commence to-day at the Academy of Music and at the music store of Messrs. Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon. On Saturday they will give a classical matinee.

CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras, will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

TO-MORROW evening a concert will be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Jefferson Grammar School. The object is to obtain funds for the purchase of a piano. A number of members of the Mendelssohn Society will assist, and a fine entertainment may be expected.

Dramatic Items.

—Mr. Sothern is performing at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, in a piece entitled *A Hero of Romance*, in which it is said that he has made a hit.

—A new spectacle has been produced at the London Alhambra, with the suggestive title of *The Festival of Bacchus*.

—The St. Mark's Theatre, New Orleans, opened on Monday evening with Mr. Charles Pope as acting manager and Miss Henrietta Osborn as leading lady. Mr. Mark Smith was announced as the first star.

—The Boston critics praise Janauschek's wardrobe more than they do her acting.

—Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* is in rehearsal at the Boston Theatre.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will conclude a very successful engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York, at the end of the present week. Mr Florence made a hit in the part o "Obenreizer," in *No Thoroughfare*, although it is more than hinted that his rendition of the part was copied from Fechter. On Monday, Mrs. Lander will succeed the Florences, and will produce *Marie Antoinette*.

—Forrest has been doing the legitimate drama at Niblo's Garden, New York, for the last three or four weeks, in the accustomed legitimate way, with shabby scenery and an indifferent support. The contrast between this manner of producing standard dramas and the style in which spectacles have been put upon the stage at Niblo's has been somewhat severely commented on by the critics, but not to the extent that it deserves.

Musical Items.

—Miss Kellogg concluded her engagement in New York on Saturday, and on Wednesday evening she appeared at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Boston will hear her next, and then we suppose that she will travel Philadelphia wards.

—M. Flotow will reside in Paris during the coming winter. His new opera, *L'Ombre*, will be brought out at the Theatre Comique.

—The London musical journals need waking up a little. The *Orchestra* announces that Miss Lydia Thompson remains seriously ill in America, and has not been able to appear since her arrival, and the *Musical World* informs its readers that M'me Rose Bell, the Offenbach expositress in New York, is just dead. Considering that both ladies are alive and kicking—not metaphysically—at the present moment in New York, these statements are remarkable.

—A new musical journal, entitled *Le Moniteur de l'Opheon*, has recently been started in Paris.

—The Louisville papers commend Irma's grecian bend as a piece of high art.

—Ole Bull has for some time been superintending the construction of a piano, in New York, on an entirely new principle, by which he hopes to obtain greater sonority of sound without loss of quality.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE ELECTION is over, and the affairs of government having been disposed of, members of all parties can now feel free to attend to their own individual interests and wants.

We invite them now to visit our new store and examine our preparations for business and facilities for conducting it.

In all departments of Dry Goods our stock is now complete.

Note.

We buy for cash.

We sell for cash.

We buy in large lots.

We are content with moderate profits.

We will not allow our prices to be beaten by any competition.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Central Dry Goods Store,
Corner Eighth and Market streets.

THE GREAT MEDICAL MISTAKE of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor is this all. PREVENTIVE MEDICATION has helped materially to lessen the rates of mortality. It is not too much to say that TENS OF THOUSANDS escape sickness in unhealthy seasons in consequence of having INVIGORATED THEIR SYSTEMS IN ADVANCE by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This pure and powerful vegetable tonic and alterative comprises the extracts and essences of a variety of roots and herbs, renowned for their strengthening, soothing vitalizing, and purifying properties. These medicinal agents are incorporated with a spirit absolutely free from the acrid poison which defiles, more or less, all the liquors of commerce, and their effect is diffused through the whole frame by this active yet harmless stimulant. The result is such a condition of the system as renders it *all but impervious* to the exterio causes of disease, such as damp, fog, sudden alterations of temperature, etc. Strength, and the perfect regularity of all the functions of the body, are the best safeguards against atmospheric poison and the effects of unwholesome water, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the best strengthening and regulating medicine at present known. For dyspepsia and biliousness they are a SPECIFIC ABSOLUTE.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ELECTION! ELECTION! ELECTION! is now over, and every young man desiring to become a proficient Book-keeper and Penman should attend Kimberly's Bryant & Stratton Business College, Assembly Building, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Classes formed every day and evening. Individual instruction. Call at College Office for specimens of Penmanship and Circular.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN desiring new and fashionable clothing is respectfully drawn to the superb stock now open for inspection at No. 824 Chesnut street. CHARLES STOKES & Co.

QUALITY AND STYLE THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS in purchasing clothing for the coming winter—first examine the variety for gentlemen's wear at No. 824 Chesnut street. CHARLES STOKES & Co.

FASHIONABLE AND WELL MADE CLOTHING ONLY offered for sale at No. 824 Chesnut street. *Every garment warranted to be as represented.* An immense stock for the fall and winter of 1868 now ready. *Superior workmanship and fair prices*, at CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s

SUPERIOR FAMILY COAL.—A large stock of Honey Brook, Hazleton, and Spring Brook Lehigh Coal at AUDENRIED'S WHARF, Delaware avenue, above Callowhill street. Buyers will do well to call, as the above stock was received before the recent advance, and will be sold at reasonable rates.

TONICS.—Those who resort to tonics will find Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" the best adapted to benefit the different ailments of the system, whether diseased or debilitated from over-exertion or by any other cause. Try them. Sold by druggists.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, November 5 commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 505 Market street.

TERRWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 514, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, every thing in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to step in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARD.—We have a splendid Stock of the very newest things on our counter, and though our sales are so large, we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our saleerooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are:—
Fall Overcoats, from $7 75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do without overcoats).
Fancy Over Sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibaldis.
Children's Bismarks.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BUSEY—BROWN.—On the 24th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, Mr. WILLIAM M. BUSEY, of Baltimore, to Miss DOLLIE A. BROWN, of this city.

MCCALL—STEINBRENNER.—On November 3 1868, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Right Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., RUDOLPH P. McCALL to MARY M., daughter of the late F. W. Steinbrenner, of New York.

DIED.

FAUSSET.—November 2 Miss ANNA FAUSSET. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1318 Spruce street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HARTMAN.—On Saturday, October 31, after a painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, November 5, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 512 N. Nineteenth street. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

KING.—On the 2d instant, Mr. GEORGE KING, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 13, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Richard King, No. 1313 Moyamensing avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church.

OGDEN.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM OGDEN, a native of Royton, Lancashire, England, aged 30 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Wingohocking Tribe, No. 33, I. O. of Red Men and the Order in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 37 Adams street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SEE.—On the 2d instant, GEORGE M., son of Jonathan and Mary Ann Lee, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The body will be removed on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., to Womelsdorf, Pa., for interment. Funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

DRY GOODS.
1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER CLOAKINGS
IN
French Velvet Cloths,
Astrachan Cloths,
Heavy Beaver Cloths.
THE ABOVE IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 26 6m PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Twenty-third Matinee (third of series of 1868-69), AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. See notice in Educational column. 16

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 4264. 10 13 1m

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES, and
UNDERWEAR,

Direct from American and European Manufacturers.

MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR GENTS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR YOUTHS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR INFANTS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR MISSES.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES.
MERINO HOSE FOR LADIES.
MERINO HOSE FOR MISSES.
MERINO HOSE FOR YOUTHS.
MERINO HOSE FOR INFANTS.
MERINO HOSE FOR GENTS.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, WHITE, FOR GENTS.
ALL WOOL SHIRTS, SCARLET, FOR GENTS.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, GREY MIXED.
ALL-WOOL SHIRTS, BLUE MIXED.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale.

We aim to keep the BEST LINE OF THESE GOODS to be found in the city, and prices at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HURON BLANKETS.

We are again receiving for this season the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is especially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They come to us direct from the manufacturer, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.
FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS.
BUREAU COVERS.
COUNTERPANES.

Thirty-five Cases
Fine All-Wool Blankets,

Slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a Bargain.

10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $3 00 PER PAIR.
10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $3 50 PER PAIR.
10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $4 00 PER PAIR.
11-4 WOOL BLANKETS, $5 00 PER PAIR.
11-4 VERY FINE BLANKETS, $6 PER PAIR.
12-4 VERY FINE BLANKETS, $7 PER PAIR.
12-4 PREMIUM BLANKETS, $8 PER PAIR.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.,
11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

VELVETEENS.

Just received, per last European steamer,

A Large Invoice of a Very Superior Make of

BLACK VELVETEENS,

Comprising every quality, and presenting an unequalled assortment.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, FROM Auction, 1 lot of LADIES' MERINO VESTS, high neck, long sleeves, 37½ cts; worth $1 00.
1 lot of LADIES' MERINO VESTS, high neck, long sleeves, 81; worth $1 50.
MISSES' MERINO VESTS half price, 37, 44, and 50c.
Only six pieces superior BLACK ALPACA, at 37½.
1 lot very superior GOLDEN STRIPE FRENCH POPLINS, 62½; worth 75.
1 lot very fine double width MILAN SERGES, plain mottled ground, at 62½; worth 87.
FRENCH ALL-SILK MANTILLA VELVET, at $10 and $12; great bargain.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS; great bargains.
REAL FRENCH LACE CURTAINS; great bargains.
An invoice of LADIES' TRAVELLING SATCHELS or BAGS, at very low prices.
T. STAMPSON'S SONS.
10 31 swf3t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. M. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm1

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
OF
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm3

GRAND OPENING
OF
LYONS AND GERMAN MANTILLA VELVETS,

Purchased at TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES, and offering at the same discount.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
In great variety, at prices that cannot be undersold.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A magnificent and extensive stock of
PARIS AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
In all popular and novel textures.
Prices guaranteed less than our competitors.
A SPENDID DISPLAY OF SHAWLS
IN ALL GRADES.
Comprising Paisley, Chainlaine, Broche, Blanket, etc, etc., at
McELROY & CO.'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
10 28 wfm1mrp ABOVE MARKET.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 20 2mrp

CLOTH HOUSE
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

We call attention to the fact that we have on hand a very large and desirable stock of these goods, embracing certain Scarce and Desirable Makes that can be found in no other establishment. We pay especial attention to this Department, and believe our stock is not equalled in Philadelphia, nor surpassed in the country.

MEN'S CLOTHS.

We also offer every description of Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' Wear, from the lowest-priced article to the finest production of foreign looms.

We have Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings, Suitings, Overcoatings, Black Cloths, and Doeskins, etc. etc., and invite all who prefer to select their own material to give us a call.

Goods for Boys' Wear a specialty, embracing every variety in the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
11 4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKET AND FLANNEL ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW FALL GOODS.

All descriptions of the best makes UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, as
ROGERS' ENGLISH PATENT,
REAL WELSH AND SAXONY,
BALLARDVALE AND DOMET,
SHAKER, BOTH WHITE AND RED,
PLAID AND PRINTED OPERA,
GILBERT'S OPERA, all colors.

Domestic, White, Red and Grey Heaviest English and American
CANTON FLANNELS.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.
MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, and Public Institutions.
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
10 21 wfm10trp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Several lots of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Ladies' Berlin Thread and Spun Silk Gloves, lined.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves, and Berlin Gloves, lined.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality, fall colors.
A good quality Real Kid Gloves, $1 25 a pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Coventry and Magic Ruffings.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Suspenders, etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Merino Underwear.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
All-wool Blankets, $3 75, $4 75, $5, $5 75 up to $12.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, cheap, 25 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾; 25, 28, 31, 33, 40, and 50 c.
One bale Domet Flannel, 28, that are worth 33.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
SIAM PLAID POPLINS.
Plaid Poplins, 50 and 87½ cents.
Black Alpacas and Black Alpaca Poplins.
BLACK SILKS BLACK SILKS, good makes, cheap.
A cheap lot of Linen Towels 12½ cents.
Huckaback and Damask Towels that are bargains.
Table Linens and Napkins.
Shirting Pillow case, and Sheeting Muslins.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Waterproof Cloaking Cloths cheap. 10 3 sw

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet's French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 536 NINTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 7 9 6m

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Jardin des Plantes,

undoubtedly the finest institution of its kind of modern times, and, perhaps, equal to the Garden of ancient Athens, was founded by Louis XIII in May, 1635, and consisted at first only of a house and 24 acres of land. Dr. Herouard, an eminent comparative anatomist in his day, was made curator in the infant institution, with the privilege of selecting an assistant, whom he supplied in the person of Guy de la Brosse. During the first year a parterre 292 feet long by 227 feet broad, composed of the best plants to be had in France, was formed. Including varieties, the specimens of genera amounted to 1800. Correspondence was immediately opened with the leading botanists of the world, and in 1640 the number of species and varieties had been increased to 2360. In the same year the garden was opened to the public. Considerable progress was made in the course of the next three years, and, in 1649, De la Brosse died, matters remaining *in statu quo*, with trifling exceptions, until 1652, when the grand-nephew of De la Brosse was appointed, and travelled at his own expense through the provinces of France, and among the Pyrenees and Alps, for the purpose of adding new varieties of plants to the garden. In 1665 the number of species and varieties amounted to 4000. Meanwhile, however, Gaston d'Orleans, the King's brother, had founded a garden of his own, the principal feature of which was that it contained a collection of drawings of the most remarkable plants in the world. The Duke died in 1660, and the King, buying the collection, added it to his own, appointing Robert, the artist who painted them, painter to the museum of the *Jardin des Plantes*. Here began the era of painting as an aid to botany, and from that time to the present the most celebrated painters of Europe have been contributors to the collection, so that at the present day one of the most valuable features of the museum is constituted by its drawings of the plants and animals of all climates and countries.

In 1671 an event of great importance occurred in the proclamation of the King regulating the administration of the garden and granting commissions to the professors. This was due to the efforts of Colbert, who had suggested to the King that there was no surer way of rendering the institution both useful and permanent than by founding several professorships in connection with it. Dr. Fagon was appointed to the professorship of botany, and, having filled it for several years with ability, it was finally, at his request, bestowed on Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, then only twenty-six years of age, though a botanist of remarkable promise. This occurred in 1683, Dr. Fagon being retained in the newly-created office of Superintendent. Tournefort was the first successfully to define the genera of plants. The first great result to science of the *Jardin des Plantes*, though of equal importance, will be noted in passing.

The next great name connected with the institution is that of Antony de Jussieu, who was appointed in 1716, and, visiting Spain and Portugal the following year, brought back a large number of new species and varieties. In the absence of De Jussieu the care of the garden devolved on Sebastian Vaillant, who was the first to discover and demonstrate in a public lecture the existence of two sexes in plants, together with the phenomena of fecundation in vegetables—a second invaluable contribution to the scientific knowledge of the age. Skipping the interim of several nameless professors, history records the appointment of the great Buffon, then utterly unknown as a naturalist, though eminent in mathematics and natural philosophy, which took place in 1739 at the dying request of Du Fay, his immediate predecessor.

At the time when Buffon entered the garden, there was as yet nothing worthy of the name of a Museum of Natural History, and the collection under his control was simply termed a cabinet. Buffon made it his first business to procure more commodious buildings for the reception of collections. Bernard de Jussieu being keeper of the cabinet—and Buffon having no fault to find with him—the new superintendent decided to create a place for Daubenton, who had been a student of botany under the elder Jussieu and of anatomy under Taverney and Winslow. The increasing treasures of the institution gave Buffon an excuse for enlarging his *corps*, and, as a consequence, Daubenton, then only 20 years of age, was invited to Paris in 1745. After four years of combined labor—for there is no doubt that Buffon received important aid from Daubenton in the preparation of his work—the first volume of the Natural History appeared, attracting the attention of all Europe, and giving an *éclat* to the *Jardin des Plantes* which even the great discoveries of Tournefort and Vaillant had failed to give it. In the mean time, most important additions were made to the cabinet—the Superintendent having resigned a part of his own dwelling for the reception of the new collections, to the augmentation of which he gave up his own dwelling entirely in 1766. The cabinet now consisted of four large saloons, open to the public two days in the week, and with certain hours specified for the exclusive benefit of students of natural history, who were taught by Daubenton. During all this time the public still had the benefit of the labors of Antony de Jussieu, who not only lectured two or three times a week on botany, but also employed young men to travel at his own expense for the collection of new specimens for the garden. In 1787, Buffon procured the use of the Hotel de Magny, with its courts and gardens; and here was constructed an amphitheatre for lectures on botany, anatomy, and the kindred sciences. With the *éclat* of the name of Buffon at its head, though, perhaps, Buffon was more indebted to the garden for his reputation than was the garden to him for something similar, now began the era of contributions. The King of Poland presented a valuable collection of minerals; the Emperor of Russia, having found it impossible to induce Buffon to visit St. Petersburg, invited the son of the illustrious author, and presented him with rare animals from the North for the museum. In 1787 the cabinet of zoology was materially enhanced in value by the collection of Sonnerat made in India, as well as by that of Commerson made during the voyage of Bougainville round the world. Nor was Daubenton the only famous professor appointed by Buffon; M. de la Larepede and M. Desfontaines, both appointees of his, were the authors of valuable works on natural history; and to the latter is due the reputation of having been the first to inculcate the importance of a minute knowledge of the nature of vegetables, the functions of organs, and the phenomena of their stages of development, in order to understand fully their generic and specific idiosyncracies. Thus, it will be observed, the discovery of the three great principles upon which scientific botany is based has been due to the botanical garden founded by Louis XIII.

Passing over the period of the Revolution, during which, under M. Lakanal, the institution was dignified with the title of the Museum of Natural History, with twelve endowed professorships, and passing as well the Trinidad expedition in 1796, which resulted in the addition of a large collection of West Indian plants to the garden, together with a large collection of animals—a note may be taken of the splendid cabinet of the Stadtholder, which was added the same year, together with a collection of insects made in Barbary by Desfontaines. At this time all the similar institutions in Europe did not contain so many specimens, species, and varieties, though, notwithstanding, its most valuable features have been added since. It was in the days of the elder Napoleon that the name of Cuvier was appended to the list of professors, and to him is due the credit of having been the first to suggest and demonstrate that many of the fossil remains of geology were those of now extinct species—a fact the demonstration of which laid the foundation for intelligent study of geological fossils, and effected a complete revolution in the theories of that science. In 1800, under the régime of Napoleon also, 17,000 francs in gold were paid for an English collection, consisting of two tigers, two lynxes, one mandril, a leopard, a panther, a hyena, and a few birds. At this time, also, began the publication of the Annals of the Museum, the first of the twenty volumes of which was printed in 1801.

In 1802 the Weiss collection of minerals was added for 150,000 francs; in 1802, also, the Gayola museum of fossil fishes was incorporated, together with M. Barral's Corsican collection and the celebrated Veronese collection, more valuable than either. In 1803 the Australian expedition was made, which resulted in a collection that Cuvier highly praised as of inestimable value. Soon after, Humboldt presented the herbarium of his travels, which consisted of 5000 species; also, M. Geoffroy his collection made during a four years' residence in Egypt, and including the mummies of several sacred animals from the tombs of Memphis and Thebes. It was through these specimens that Cuvier and Savigny were able to determine that the *tatalus ibis* of Senegal was not the ibis of the Egyptians. In 1814 M. Brenser's famous collection of intestinal animals was added; also the wax modeled fungi of the Museum, reckoned the most accurate wax-work ever made.

The above rapid notes of the progress of the *Jardin des Plantes* and the extent to which science is indebted for its great discoveries to the culture afforded by the institution, are sufficient to illustrate the value of zoological and botanical gardens, scientifically speaking. The *Jardin des Plantes*, and that only, it has been which, fostering the *esprit de corps* among scientific men, has kept France far in the van, so far as scientific discovery is concerned, for two centuries.

A mere catalogue of the names which the *Jardin des Plantes* has rendered illustrious would occupy columns—not to mention the thousands of students who regularly attend the lectures on comparative anatomy, geology, agriculture, mineralogy, zoology, botany, and the whole circle of physical sciences.

Other Gardens in the Old World.

The Zoological Garden in Regent's Park, London, is a fine institution, though little to be compared with the great Museum of Paris. Another excellent institution, though exclusively botanical and horticultural, is the Royal Gardens, at Kew, of which Sir W. J. Hooker is director. In a recent report on the condition of the garden, this gentleman notes the fact that, although the great mass of its visitors visit it for purposes of recreation, still a large percentage have no other aim than scientific and botanical study; while many more make use of it for drawings of rare species to be introduced into landscapes; a multitude more to copy novel or striking vegetable productions; and a small percentage for designs to be reproduced in manufactured goods. In fact, one can scarcely enter an English gallery of art without a recognition in some of its paintings of trees, shrubs, or rare plants seen in the institution at Kew, and the same is true to a large extent of English wax-work and English designs on manufactured woollens, silks, and cottons; while professional gardeners esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to pass a couple of years in completing their education in connection with the institution.

In the continental cities of Amsterdam, Ghent, Antwerp, and Brussels, zoological gardens have also been founded, and are supported and conducted by zoological societies. The Antwerp Garden was founded in 1843, with a capital on the part of the Zoological Society of $20,000, devoted to the acquiring of land and the erection of suitable buildings. The annual expenses are now about $20,000, which are met by an admission fee of one franc, by the sale of exotic birds and animals reared in the institution, by an entrance fee of membership of 20 francs, and by an annual levy on the members of 25 francs a year. The capital of the Ghent Garden, founded in a similar manner, originally but $60,000, has been recently enlarged to $90,000. The grounds comprise 13 acres; shareholders number about 4000; annual income is now about $13,000; annual expenses are about $10,000. In Brussels the grounds have been neatly planted, so as to conceal the cages mostly by overhanging vegetation.

Altogether, these institutions offer a type unknown to France. Founded by subscription, they owe nothing to the State, and derive their resources altogether from their own development. It has been proposed to annex to the collections of animals a library of Natural History and courses of public lectures, but not one of the societies has ever been able to put the plan into practical operation. In fact, created by societies simply, and so supported, there can be no expectation that they will ever rival the great Natural History Museum of Paris, upheld as it is by the central power of the State. These lesser institutions have, nevertheless, a place to take in the propagation of a knowledge of animals, and the stripping of science of its morose gravity. Half a century back, the giraffe and kangaroo were as paradoxical to the popular mind as were the unicorn and griffin. At present these animals live and walk about before our eyes, and this is some little progress. Natural History is, to the popular mind, no longer a cold catacomb of specimens, dead, stuffed, and ticketed, and this is greater progress still. The natural purpose of the zoological gardens at this age, when comparative anatomy has less need of Cuviers and pioneers in discovery than formerly, is undoubtedly to serve as a means for observations, facts, and experiments in Natural History—affording, as is the fact, the means of investigation into the laws of acclimatization, the laws by virtue of which animals pass from the savage into the domestic state, and the modifications of physique which accompany acclimatization and the transition from savageness to domesticity. Slightly modified, the same remarks apply to botanical gardens so far as they may be made subservient to discovery in botanical science.

Iron Fortifications and Great Guns.

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says:—"The success which attended the experiments of last summer has induced the Prussian Government to employ large blocks of hard cast-metal for the purposes of fortification. A foundry has been established with this object on the artillery experimental ground, by which arrangement it is not necessary to move its ponderous productions any very great distance, whenever it is thought advisable to give Mr. Krupp an opportunity of knocking them to pieces, or endeavoring to do so. A colossal casting, weighing ninety tons, was made there last Friday, in the presence of the Minister of War and numerous military and naval officers, and is unquestionably by far the greatest that has ever been attempted on the continent. What is considered still more remarkable than the size of this casting was the very short time required for the process. The metal was melted in three large furnaces in the short space of three hours, but the actual casting was completed in forty-five seconds.

"The report adds, by way of comparison, that the casting of a steam hammer weighing one hundred tons required in England forty-eight hours.

"A hydraulic crane is used for moving these large masses, and does its work so easily that a shield weighing forty tons has been moved several hundred yards and placed on the framework intended to receive it in half an hour. The plates are not fastened together by bolts or screws, but cast in such a shape as to dovetail into each other. It is intended to employ a combination of iron, earthwork, and masonry in the new forts, and to adopt the improved methods in the coast defenses first, as they are exposed to the heaviest fire.

"The Woolwich gun, which has been competing at Berlin with Mr. Krupp's, has shown a deep crack after the two hundred and sixty-fourth round, whereas Krupp's gun has remained uncracked after four hundred rounds, and his friends are of course jubilant. On the other hand, an English seven-inch plate, three inches of steel on four inches of iron, from the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, was too much for Krupp's ninety-six pounder, at least only the point of the shot came through. It has been stated since that only a reduced charge of powder was used on this occasion. The same projectile, however, and with a similar reduced charge, had knocked an eight-inch plate of Austrian manufacture all to pieces. Both Krupp and Borsig have offered to establish works for rolling plates in Prussia."

HEAVY EXPENSE.—The total cost of the Government buildings, grounds, and improvements in Washington, D. C., including the lighting and cleansing of the streets of that city, up to June 30, 1868, according to the appropriations made by Congress, amounts, it is stated, to $11,534,940.

—For the last nine years the average number of shipwrecks on the British coasts has been 1961 annually.

—It is said that the first Democratic speech ever delivered in Boxford, Massachusetts, was a few days ago.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS A FEW DAYS LONGER.

ATWOOD & HOPPER
Will dissolve their copartnership about November 1, and are now closing out their large stock of
FURNITURE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
This is a rare opportunity to procure bargains.
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 28 wfmst Above Chesnut, East Side.

I. LUTZ,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.
These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27mwfmrp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
IMPORTERS,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
OFFER A GREAT VARIETY OF
DINNER SETS,
DECORATED TO THEIR ORDER IN FRANCE,
AT [9 28 mwf3mrp
VERY LOW PRICES.

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E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with
A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 8 tuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA
TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
This Company have an exclusive grant to lay
SUBMARINE CABLES
FROM
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(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),
CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE
ASIATIC COAST,
Whose foreign commerce amounts to
One Thousand Millions Annually.
This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a
CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;
SHARES, $100 EACH.
A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.
THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.
For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;
To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the
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Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.
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VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
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Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.
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LUMBER.
FALL, 1868.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF
Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,
And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 6 thstu2m
AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
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1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 12

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The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 2 2m

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Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HARDWOOD SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthtf
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
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From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. "Heavy goods," four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
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CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
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and each succeeding Saturday, and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
to Liverpool	105	to Londonderry	40
to Paris	125	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$45
Halifax	2	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	4	St. John's, N. F.	30

by Branch Steamers. | by Branch Steamers.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Salem, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from 1st first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
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Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
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STEAMBOAT LINES.
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat LEWIN FORKST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Oct. 24,	7 A.M	Saturday, Oct. 24,	11 A.M
Sunday, Oct. 25,	10	Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.	
Monday, Oct. 26,	8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26,	12 M.
Tuesday, "	27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, "	27, 1 P.M
Wednesday, "	28, 10 A.M	Wednesday, "	28, 2 P.M
Thursday, "	29, 10 A.M	Thursday, "	29, 2 P.M
Friday, "	30, 11 A.M	Friday, "	30, 3 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 6 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER ROUTE!
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch & Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer A. W. LITCH leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 s tf

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $3 50; Becket's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2 25, in abiden and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1 50.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Chaps, 6 cents a pair.
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9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

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IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Graves of Ancient Britons.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN THE YORKSHIRE TUMULI.

A letter from Malton, England, says the scientific investigations among the graves of the ancient Britons, which, at intervals, for three years past, have been carried on by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and other archæologists, upon the Yorkshire Wolds, have been resumed, and are occasioning much interest. Two large barrows have been examined, both of which have proved prolific in remains, and have yielded results of a valuable nature, some of which have hitherto not been previously observed. The details of these discoveries are briefly these:—

Barrow No. 1 was 66 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, formed of earth and chalk rubble. Six feet south of the centre an unburnt body, contracted and laid on the left side, was found, the head being to the south, and both hands up to the face. This burial was upon the natural surface of the ground. Three feet north of this was a burnt body, the bones forming a round heap 10 inches through, and 8 inches above the natural surface, a later introduced burial, among the bones being two pieces of a funeral urn. At 6 feet southeast of the centre, also on the natural surface, was the body of a young person on the right side, with the head to the west; and at 9 feet west of the centre was a second burnt body at the same level as the first.

The great discovery occurred at the centre of the barrow. Here a grave was dug into the rock, northwest by southeast, being eight feet six inches by six feet, and three feet ten inches deep. In the filling-in of the grave some teeth and various bones of a disturbed human body, with three pieces of urn and a piece of jet, were found, doubtless the remains of a primary interment disturbed by the digging of the grave for a later burial. At the bottom of the grave was the body of a man lying on his left side, at the southeast side, with the head to the south east, the body contracted. In front of the head was a fine pierced stone axe-hammer, the edge of which was touching the face, the handle having been held in the right hand. The edge had never been intended for cutting, it being carefully squared, more like a modern thin-edge hammer. The weapon or implement is a splendid example, and has clearly never been in use before it was interred with its owner. Behind the head were a thumb flint and a flint flake, and there was charcoal about the body.

Closely adjoining this grave was another, northeast by southwest, the two being united by an excavated passage two feet wide. The second grave was six feet by four feet six inches, and a few inches shallower. At the northeast end was the body of a woman, contracted, the head to the northeast, the two burials, therefore, being made facing each other. Touching the temporal bones of the skull were two earrings of peculiar construction, one on each side. They were formed of bronze, and had been made thus:—A piece of bronze had been beaten out flat at one end, having a circular edge, the other end being hammered into a pin. This had been passed through the lobe of the ear, then the flat part rolled back, and the pin turned into it. When once attached, therefore, the earrings must have remained permanently fixed. Behind the head of this British lady were two flints, and under the body were remains of wood, as if it had been buried on boards, and then strewed with charcoal. The unbared skeletons lying within twin graves presented a very curious spectacle. It was generally agreed that the burials were those of man and wife. In the materials of the mound was a very large number of flint chippings, among them being fine examples of a thumb flint, a drill, and a tool of enigmatical use. Charcoal was found throughout the house, but there were very few potsherds.

The second barrow was 70 feet in diameter and only 1½ feet high, formed of earth and chalk. At 16 feet south-southwest of the centre, on the natural surface, was the body of a man, contracted, on the right side, with head to west and hands up to face. Two feet east of the hip of this body was a child's skull, the other bones, if they had ever been there, having quite decayed. Touching the face of the child was a very small, chisel-like greenstone axe, the cutting edge to the face. Ten feet southeast of the centre was a hole 2 feet 9 inches deep. In this were charcoal and various flints, and near the top a tooth and some animal's bones.

Six feet northwest of the centre was the body of a young man, on the left side, head to the east. Behind the head were a thumb flint and a fine oval-shaped flint knife. Nine feet west of the centre were part of a human pelvis and various other bones, disturbed by rabbit digging, or perhaps by interment of the body above mentioned. Immediately west of that body, the feet of which extend over it, was a grave northwest by southeast, 7 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, and 3 feet 8 inches deep. At the east end of the grave was the doubled-up body of a young man, on the left side, hands to face and head to southeast. This body had been enclosed in wood. About 2 feet above the body was a remarkably fine javelin-head of flint, 3½ inches long, most beautifully chipped. The investigations are being proceeded with on the Ganton, Sherburn, and Wellerby Wolds.

Threatened Famine in India.

The London *Times* contains a letter from Calcutta, under date of September 11, in which the writer announces the probability of another famine in various parts of India, owing to the failure of the rice crops. He says:—

"Famine once more threatens Northern India, especially all those provinces to which alone the term Hindostan is correctly applied. There was hardly any hot weather, in the Indian sense, in May and June last. Again in July and August the heavens were opened with the most disastrous results in all the coast districts, east and west, on which the monsoon bursts. Orisa was swept; the other districts between Calcutta and the sea are still four feet under water; even more distant Tirhoot was deluged The rice crops rotted; those sown a second time are now rotting before my eyes. But in Bengal the crop of the year comes later, as we have too good reason to know since 1866. On the rainfall this month and half of next depends the fate of the cold season crops and the lives of thousands. Now, Bengal has already had much more than its whole year's supply. No less than seventy-eight inches have fallen at Calcutta, or eleven more than the annual average, against fifty-three in the same time last year.

"Nor has Western India escaped the deluge. At this time last month it inundated Guzerat. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kurat, and the other great old cities there have been desolated. The news of a calamity which in Europe would have called forth the lamentation of nations, in India takes three weeks to travel across the peninsula. Houses have fallen down by tens of thousands, and lives, both European and native, have been lost, while railway bridges have been washed away.

"At this moment the sixty millions of human beings who live by the land between the Indus on the north, the Chumbul, if not Nerbudda, on the south, and the Dammoodah, in the far east, are praying for rain, in mosque and temple, through priest and idol. The Lahore and Loodiana districts of the Punjab have the Baree Doab Canal or the Indus, but flour (*atta*) is at ten pound a shilling, and in the depth of the last famine it rarely reached seven pound.

"In Lower Bengal the crops have suffered from too much rain, and up in Behar they are suffering from too little. Rice, that used to sell at thirty seers for a rupee (thirty pounds a shilling) is selling at twenty, and going up higher every day. If there should be no rain this month nothing can prevent a famine."

The Gipsies.

A German paper gives an account of the gipsies in Hungary when they first arrived in 1417, under the rule of King Sigismund, and quickly adopted, with the imitative spirit of their race, the manners and customs of the people among whom they settled. In Northern Hungary, which is an agricultural country inhabited chiefly by Slavonians, they seldom moved beyond the bounds of their villages; in Southern Hungary, inhabited by Wallachians, Germans, and Servians, they led a nomad life. The Hungarian gipsies are of all varieties of color, from white to a yellowish red, like that of the Indian gipsies. There are from thirty to forty thousand of them in Hungary proper (excluding Transylvania and Croatia), where they are chiefly horse dealers, musicians, and blacksmiths. They have always been well treated by the Government, but, notwithstanding all the efforts of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, they could never be persuaded to busy themselves with agriculture. Once the Government actually built houses for them, but they were never inhabited, the gipsies preferring to sleep in the open air in straw huts erected by themselves. The men, though they led a vagabond life, are on the whole tolerably honest; but the women and children are nearly always thieves or beggars. Their only historical tradition is the celebrated defense by one thousand gipsies of the fortress of Nagy-Ida in 1587. The gipsies showed extraordinary bravery on this occasion, keeping the fortress for three days against an enemy far more numerous. At length the assailants began to retreat, upon which, with their usual boastfulness, the gipsies exclaimed that their victory would have been more complete if they had not used all their powder. The enemy, hearing this, of course returned to the assault, took the fortress, and killed the gipsy garrison to a man.

Hobbies.

Nothing, observes a foreign writer, sweetens life so much as a hobby. As an ingredient in human happiness, it comes next to the possession of a quiet conscience. It matters not much what it is, whether its object be old books, or church architecture, or volunteering, or photography, its effect is the same. A man with a hobby is annui-proof. He can snap his fingers at the aimlessness and listlessness which creep even into lives that are both useful and professional. All his leisure hours acquire a point and purpose. Released from his daily drudgery, he can potter over old bookstalls, or march his men to drill, or stain his fingers with acids, without finding one moment hang heavy on his hands. The record of his day shows not merely "something achieved, something done," but, over and above, something enjoyed as only an enthusiast can enjoy it, something added to his store of pure and legitimate pleasure. And though some hobbies are less portable than others, the grand advantage of a hobby is that he can usually carry it with him, and with it a fund of inexhaustible interest, wherever he goes. His friend the rector may be dull, but the parish church is a friend of whom he never tires. Young ladies may be jealous, but the comparative merits of breech-loaders and the relative efficiency of local corps are subjects which can always pleasantly engage his thoughts. When he travels, the Museum or the Picture Gallery is not a mere place to lounge away an hour in. In such places, if art be his speciality, he is on enchanted ground—in a fairy palace, into the subtle charm of which none but the initiated like himself can enter. Whatever be the nature of the hobby, and some hobbies of course are more elevating than others, the effect of all, so far as individual happiness is concerned, is the same—to provide a stream of pleasure which shall run, as it were, in a parallel line with the stream of a man's work. The grand point is to get a hobby; what specific form it assumes is a matter of secondary importance. Only let it be innocent, and, considering the peculiar frailty of the hobby rider, let us add, not too expensive.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24 1868. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Gray Blankets.
10,000 Bed sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
10,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
10,000 Gowns.
10,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CH.—RLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1868. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 2, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain B. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,400 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc. etc.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. C. MCFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 2 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 38 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Rice, W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails, 1866

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville and Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville, by this train take stage at Old York Road.

At 10.20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3.15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton; Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9.00 and 11.05 A. M., 2.00 and 8.30 P. M.

12.45 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. Trains make direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 6.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.40 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3.00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3.00
At 3.30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5.30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3.30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $4.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck and Eddington.

At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.00, 6.30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Camden, Fare, $4.

At 7 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 7.30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line, Fare $3.25.

The 9.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Lines will run daily, all others, Sundays excepted.

At 7.30 A. M., 1.00, 6.30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9.30 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut streets run one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7.00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market st. Ferry (upper side).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3.30, and 5.30 P. M., for Mercerville, Moorestown Harford, Mesonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Cornersown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent,
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 3.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.30, 5.00, and 7.45 P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.40 A. M., 1.30, 3.15, and 7.30 P. M. The 8.40 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. Train from Wilmington runs daily, All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9.35 A. M., Express; 2.25 P. M., Express; 7.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8 2

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre Mount Carmel Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central Railway and Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pittsburgh, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.25 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 7.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.15 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 1.00, and 5.45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8.10 A. M. and 1.25 P. M. Since lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00 and 9.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1.10 A. M., 1.41 and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Pittsburg on arrival of Penna. Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2.35 and 5.25 A. M., 9.35 P. M. passing Reading at 4.44 and 7.05 A. M., and 11.40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10.10 and 11.45 A. M., and 6.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45 11.30 A. M., and 6.40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M. and 2.15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 1.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 5.35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and Intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold at 20 Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4.05 A. M., 12.45 noon, 3.00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and of the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 253 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9.00, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 6½, 6.10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train, and 7½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 3, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 6½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, and 10.10 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.00 A. M., 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7.30, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1.35, 3, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 8.05 and 11.35 P. M.

Leave Norristown 6.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1.35, 2, 4.35, 6.35, and 8.35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.25 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5.30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7.30, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1.35, 3, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 8.05 and 11.35 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1.35, 2, 4.35, 6, 6.35, and 8.35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.25 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7.5 A. M., 5.30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10.40 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....3.20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....9.25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11.30 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....8.35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....9.00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8.00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....6.25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven.....7.40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....12.30 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....10.15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....7.00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....7.05 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....3.15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....8.00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 13 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8.15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8.15 A. M., 3.30 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8.15 A. M and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8.15 A. M., 3.15, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 18 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

REMOVAL.

Through Freight Department.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

VIA ANNAMESSIC LINE,

Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Orange, Alexandria, and Manasses Railroad,

AND RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RAILROAD, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE NEW FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,

Corner Washington Avenue and Swanson Street,

Instead of BROAD and CHERRY Streets, as at present.

Freight loaded and despatched daily by rail lines to all Southern and Southwestern points.

Cartmen will find a good driveway via Front and Washington streets.

JOHN S. WILSON,
10 7 6t rp General Through Freight Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 21, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION DAY.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."—The battle has been fought, the victory won, and the smoke of the conflict has lifted. Republicanism is again triumphant, and its champions are jubilant. So overwhelming was the defeat of the Democrats that in their total rout they had the spirit to fire but few revengeful shots; and, as we predicted yesterday, the election passed off in this city with comparative quiet. There were no repetitions of the October rows, and not a single fatal encounter occurred.

Nevertheless, all right disturbances happened in several places, some or two shooting affrays occurred, and a few qualified voters were unlawfully gobbled up on their way to the polls. Though suppressed, excitement still kept the city in a state of semi-ferment during the entire day.

Towards evening the pent-up enthusiasm of the victors broke forth, and displayed itself in processions, hand-shakings, and lively crowds. The vicinities of the various newspaper offices, and other places where the returns were received and made known, were thronged until after midnight, and the constant theme of conversation in the night cars was "victory." This morning the excitement still runs high, and knots of people are standing on every corner.

Below will be found a record of some of the incidents of the day, in addition to those published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH:—

ROW IN THE FIRST WARD—ONE MAN RECEIVES A SERIOUS WOUND.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon a quarrel arose in the neighborhood of the Fourth division poll of the First Ward, on Fourth street, near Wharton, which resulted in the serious shooting of Moses Loutner, well known in the lower part of the city. The ball entered the groin, producing, it is believed, a fatal wound. Several discharges of one or more pistols took place, Loutner himself firing two or three times. A ball struck a young man named Robert Hale in the forehead, but it produced only a slight wound. Loutner was taken to a drug store in the neighborhood, and was afterwards removed to the hospital. No arrests were made.

FOURTH WARD SQUABBLES.

The Fourth ward, of course, bore off the palm in the matter of disturbances. As reported in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday, the first disorder of the election occurred at the Sixth precinct house of this ward. This was quelled, but was quickly followed by others. Several Republicans were knocked down to afford sport to the "unterrified," but happily escaped without receiving any serious bodily injury.

In the afternoon a couple of Market street merchants, prompted by curiosity, made a tour through the ward for the purpose of seeing the way in which a bigger Democratic majority could there be rolled up than the number of legal voters. As they neared this precinct a party of roughs approached them with the inquiry, "Are you going to vote here?"

The gentlemen of course replied, that as they had no right to vote at that place, such was not their intention. Determined, however, to get some more ballots stuffed into their already crowded boxes, the roughs insisted that the visitors should vote, and thrusting tickets into their hands, forced them towards the window. One of the gentlemen getting disentangled for a moment from the nasty crowd, put the ticket in his pocket, and rapidly made off. Before he had gotten far, however, he was perceived, overtaken, and badly beaten, and finally succeeded in making his escape *minus* a hat. No arrests!

In addition to the trouble at this precinct of the Fourth ward, a Democrat, named Patrick Smith, was arrested for voting three times in the Eighth precinct. A citizen, who witnessed Patrick's conduct, made complaint. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Beitler last evening, and was held in $3000 bail to answer.

FOURTH WARD ROUGHS IN THE THIRD WARD.

At the Eighth precinct of the Third ward, a party of roughs from the Fourth ward made their appearance, and created a disturbance, during which one man was severely beaten with a blackjack. If it had not been for the presence of a policeman a serious row would have taken place.

PISTOLS IN THE FIRST WARD.

About five o'clock in the afternoon two young men at the Ninth precinct, First ward, engaged in a quarrel. One of them pulled out a pistol whereupon Mr. George Creasey jumped in to separate the parties. He caught hold of the pistol, and at the same moment it was discharged, the ball passing entirely through the centre of the right hand of Mr. Creasey, fracturing, it is thought, two of the bones.

SHOOTING AT NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Shortly before midnight a row occurred at Ninth and Chesnut streets, during which pistols were freely used. It is reported that three men were shot; one in the arm, one in the leg, and the other in the face. A party of young men, alleged to be of the Democratic persuasion, came to the corner of the streets mentioned and engaged in a hot dispute with several Republicans standing there. The Democrats almost immediately produced pistols, and the firing became promiscuous. The crowd dispersed, but not before three men had been wounded.

Police officers were quickly upon the scene, and arrested a certain Benjamin Jennings, upon whose person a loaded revolver was found. Jennings was taken to the Central Station, and there continued to await a hearing to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. Officer White, of the Reserve force, in examining the pistol at the station, accidentally discharged it, and shot himself threug the fleshy part of the hand.

A "RESURRECTIONIST."

A fellow named Williams was arrested in the First division of the Third ward for voting in the name of a man who died some months ago. Alderman Tittermary held him in $1000 bail to answer.

FIXING THINGS.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon it was discovered that there were seven more Democratic votes in the box at the Seventh division of the Twentieth ward than there were any record of on the tally lists. Judge Washington Geer fixed up this discrepancy by taking four Republican and three Democratic tickets from the box and tearing them in pieces.

At 6 o'clock it was discovered that there were twenty four more votes in the box than there were on the tally lists, whereupon Mr. Charles Mortimer, the Republican return clerk, seized the election papers, refusing to permit the fraud to be consummated. He and Mr. Edgar Hartley, the inspector's clerk, then retired with the papers. Mr Isaac Cassin, chief engineer of the Mint, was the Democratic inspector, and he expressed considerable indignation at the disgraceful business. It is supposed the fraud was perpetrated while the box was being carried from the window to the return inspector to count.

REPEATERS AND STUFFERS.

The following are a few names of parties arrested for illegal voting:—

John Dougherty, for voting twice, at Sixth and Shippen streets; Frank Dougherty, for voting twice, at Second and Monroe streets; Daniel Cummings, his voucher; Charles Fisher, voting fraudulently at Front and Christian streets; Bernard McCurran, voting fraudulently at Second and Carpenter streets; Mike Dougherty, voting fraudulently in the Third ward; John Williams, voting at Front and Catharine streets and next door to Southwark Hall; Patrick Fogherty, a vagrant, with no habitation and no right to vote; John Loftus, voting fraudulently in the Third ward.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

The following are a few of the frauds attempted in various parts of the city yesterday:—

—John McCabe was captured while attempting to vote in the Seventh precinct of the First ward. He belongs in Chester county. His naturalization papers were found in the toe of his boot. On being searched a paper was found on him, containing seven names, which he finally confessed he had voted under. He said he was paid to vote the Democratic ticket. Alderman Patchell committed him.

—Michael Ryan attempted to vote at Eighteenth and Carpenter streets, in the Fifth precinct of the Twenty-sixth ward. Held by Alderman Dallas in $1000 bail to answer.

—James Maloney attempted to vote illegally in the First precinct of the Fifth ward; John Albright in the Second precinct of the Fifth ward; James Brown, from Penn township, in the First precinct of the Fifth ward; James Sutters, of Kensington, voted in the Fourth ward and in the Second precinct of the Fifth ward; while attempting to vote in the First precinct of the Fifth ward he was arrested. Alderman Carpenter committed them.

—Daniel Brooks, residing at No. 1708 Pearl street, the First precinct of the Fifteenth ward, attempted to vote in the Second precinct of the Thirteenth ward, at Reuben and Callowhill sts.

—Casper Myers vouched for William Simpson in the Fourth division of the Eighteenth ward, and was arrested on the charge of perjury, not having known the man. Alderman Heins held him in $1000 bail.

—Michael Cruilsh attempted to vote in the Eighth precinct of the Nineteenth ward. He had a naturalization paper with the seal of the Court, but no signatures. Alderman Heins held him in $1000.

—George Tolbert, who comes from Washington, and had been in the city but 4 days, attempted to vote in the Fourth precinct of the Nineteenth ward. Alderman Heins held him in $1000 bail to answer.

—Thomas Blackwell attempted to vote illegally in the Fifth division of the First ward. Alderman Bonsall held him in $1500 bail.

—John McNeeny tried to vote in the Third precinct of the Fifteenth ward, at Fifteenth and Coates street. He had fraudulent naturalization papers in his possession. Alderman Pancoast held him in $1000 bail.

—Hugh Master attempted to vote in the Seventh precinct of the Twentieth ward, and, not residing there, was arrested. Alderman Wood held him for a further hearing.

—Francis Hock, residing in Delaware, voted in the Second precinct of the Tenth ward. John Shinn, living in Jones court, at Second and Market streets, vouched for him. They were both arrested and committed by Alderman Godbou, Hock for illegal voting and Shinn for perjury.

—Benjamin Barger created a disturbance in the Second Division of the Thirteenth ward, and attempted to interfere with the election.

—James McGuigan, a Democratic assessor of the Fourth division of the Fourteenth ward, assaulted a Mr. McKeever, who was about to vote.

Alderman Massey held Barger and McGuigan in $800 each.

—Robert Thorn, formerly a policeman under Mayor Vaux, created a disturbance at the Seventh precinct of the Fourteenth ward. He was arrested at Eleventh and Parrish streets, and held by Alderman Massey in $500 bail.

—Edward Gamble was held in $800 bail for interfering with the election, and rescuing a prisoner from an officer.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS.—George Phillips and James M. Phillips yesterday entered Butcher's tavern, at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue, and created a row. On being expostulated with they knocked down Mrs. Butcher, and threw the pitchers and glasses at her. They then proceeded to the street and threw stones through the window; one pistol shot was fired, but no one was injured by it. Alderman Maull held them in $800 bail each to answer.

—Bernard Sheridan resides at Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets. Yesterday, while passing the residence of the Rev. Mr. Lauderbach, he threw a brick at that gentleman, who was standing in the doorway. Mr. Lauderbach stepped in the street to call his child, when Sheridan hit him with a brick, knocking him down. The gentleman retired into the house, when Sheridan proceeded to throw stones through the window. He was subsequently arrested by Officer Dorsey, at Eighteenth and Catharine streets, and held by Alderman Jones in $1500 bail to answer.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—John Ransom, living in New York, at No. 116 Greenwich street, was arraigned before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock, on the charge of larceny.

Mr. Charles J. Steinmetz testified that the prisoner stole seven boxes from his store.

Mr. J. F. Snodgrass testified that he saw the prisoner steal the boxes.

Held in $700 bail to answer.

J. D. Jameson, living at No. 929 Cantrell street, was charged with rioting.

Bricks Lukens, No. 439 S. Eighth street, testified that he saw the defendant fire three shots last night during the row at Ninth and Chesnut streets, at half-past 11 o'clock.

Officer White testified that he arrested the prisoner at Eighth and Chesnut streets, and he gave him his pistol.

High Constable Clark testified that he saw the prisoner at Ninth and Chesnut streets at a quarter to 12 o'clock and was talking to him, and was asked to arrest him.

Held in $2500 bail for his appearance at Court.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held at the rooms, Ninth and Walnut streets, Colonel Craig Biddle was in the chair. Mr. Thomas Coleman acted as Secretary.

Two gentlemen, Mahlon Mattick, Esq., and C. W. Dickman, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Wade offered the following:—

Resolved, That on the first Wednesday of every month from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock the room of the Society shall be opened for the purpose of exhibiting any agricultural products furnished by members or others, and that the public generally be invited to contribute and attend.

Carried. No further business being before the Society, on motion adjourned.

HEARING BEFORE A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—James F. Stockdale, John Babbington, and John Lafferty were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hibler on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States and receiving bribes to violate the revenue laws.

James Ellenger testified he had subpœnaed several witnesses to appear.

Francis Duffy sworn—I am a watchman; was placed at Brockman's place, at Front street and the Railroad, last month; I was night watchman; Mr. Babbington put me on; after being there two nights Babbington told me the place was released, and I left; Mr. Babbington paid me $5 for the two nights.

The case was continued until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

LARCENY.—About 11 o'clock last night Jacob Lewis, colored, stopped a German named Christian Hanson, at Seventh and Lombard streets, and seized his watch chain. He also cut his pocket and stole a pocket-book containing $2 50. Lewis admitted he took the chain, but denied all knowledge of the pocket-book. He was committed by Alderman Carpenter.

BURGLARY.—About 11 o'clock last night three men proceeded to the paper warehouse of William Waubop, Hudson alley and Harmony court, and effected an entrance in the second story by means of a ladder. They were frightened off, and two of them escaped. Officer Bell captured John Logue, and on searching him found a chisel and bunch of keys. He was committed by Alderman Carpenter.

STOLE A HORSE.—On Monday afternoon, a gentleman entered an office at Third and Walnut streets, leaving his horse and wagon at the corner. John Cain jumped in the wagon, and was driving off, when he was captured. He was held for a further hearing by Alderman Carpenter.

REVENUE SEIZURE.—Detective Heilman this morning seized the vinegar establishment, Nos. 18 and 20 Thompson street. Six barrels of whisky were found in the place, some without marks, and some with fraudulent marks. The place belonged to W. W. Gray.

LARCENY OF MONEY AND CLOTHING.—William Thompson was arrested for stealing a coat and a pocket-book containing $25 from Noble street, below Front. Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail to answer.

WANTED A BED.—Edward Delavau stole a bed from New Market and Brown streets. He was arrested, and Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail to answer.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusement see Third Page.]

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Twenty-third Matinee (third of series of 1868-69), AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. See notice in Educational column. 1t

CHINA.

Outrages on Missionaries.

The Shanghae *Recorder* gives the following account of the recent outrages on missionaries in the vicinity of Chinkeang:—"A correspondent writing from Chinkeang, under the date of August 24, says:—'Mr. Allen, of her Britannic Majesty's consulate, and Mr. Sands, of the United States consulate at this port, have just returned from Yangchow, to which place they went in order to institute inquiries into a most outrageous attack which has just been made upon the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Protestant Mission, and his party. They have been mobbed in the most barbarous manner; about eight or ten thousand men rose in a mass, broke into their house, and destroyed the whole of their property. The ladies belonging to the mission have all more or less suffered from wounds and bruises, and the Rev. Mr. Reid had his eyes so severely injured that there are very serious doubts of his ever recovering his sight. The Chinese mob set fire to the house, and did all they could to burn the inmates out of it. They were driven to such extremities that they were forced to throw the children from the upper windows, and the ladies were obliged to follow at the risk of their lives. One of them is within a month of her confinement.

"The outrage was caused by the literary class, who spread a report to the effect that the missionaries boiled up children to use them for medicine. The silly, impotent authorities knew of the difficulty fully a week beforehand, and instead of taking steps to prevent a breach of the peace, encouraged it by their indifference, if not actually by their connivance.'"

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.—There is a moderate demand for Flour for home consumption, at yesterday's quotations. About 1000 barrels were taken at $5 75@6 50 for superfine; $6 75@7 for extras; $7 25@8 for spring wheat extra family $8 50@10 50 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@11 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $6@8 25. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being very little inquiry, except for prime lots, of which the offerings are light. Sales of red at $1 85@2 and amber at $2 10@2 14. Rye is quoted at $1 50@1 55 ₰ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of yellow at $1 22@1 23, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1 20. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 6000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 68@72 cents for common and prime. No improvement to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $44@45 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7@7 75 ₰ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 to $3 15. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 53@2 65.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales at $1 16@1 18 ₰ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....64

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Eva, Hilton, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig L. A. Blossom, Chatfield, Portsmouth, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Brig Tula, Reed, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, Charleston, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Portland, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Roughton, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weldon, Chelsea, do.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Telegraph, Kemp, Wellfleet, Stanickson & Co.
Str Benj. Meinder, Passwater, Baltimore, D. Britain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Schr E. D. Finney, for Philadelphia, was at Savannah Saturday, ready to sail with first fair wind. Passed in the bay, five barques bound up. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Mr. Reed, Mr. Kollock.
Brig Princeton, Wells from Boston.
Brig L. A. Blossom, Chatfield from New York.
Schr Telegraph, Kemp, from Wellfleet.
Schr Ephraim and Anna Green, from Boston.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, from Boston.
Schr Marshal Perrin, Packard, from New Bedford.
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, from Providence.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weldon, from Providence.
Steamer B. Meinder, Passwater, from Albany.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza Cutton, O'Brien, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th ult.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 30th ult.
Steamship Juniata Hoxie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Dirigo, Morrison, hence, at Helvoet 16th ult.
Barque Chief, Bartsby, hence, at Antwerp 19th ult.
Barque Idolique, Durkee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 21st ult.
Barque Amie, Morrison, hence for Singapore, at Algoa Bay Sept. 9, and sailed again 13th.
Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 11th ult.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummins, hence for Taunton, at New York yesterday.
Schr A. F. Cobb, Cobb, from Provincetown: Evergreen, Bellcoste from Providence: Thos. Boss, Langdon, from do: E. G. Hoyt Johnson, from Bristol; and Annie, Farrell, from Norwich, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Arrived, steamships Britannia, from Glasgow; Manhattan, from Liverpool; and Alabama, from Vera Cruz.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Arrived, steamship Tarifa, Murphy, from Liverpool.
Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, from Vera Cruz.
Steamship Cimbria, Barends, from Hamburg.

QUARTER CENTURY ANNIVERSARY.—The Quarter Century Anniversary of the Ordination of the Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D.D., and his Installation as Assistant and Successor of his venerable father, the late Rev. Dr. Wylie, in the Pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, will be celebrated by the congregation TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, November 5, at the Church, BROAD Street below Spruce, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D., and Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, of New York; Rev. Dr. WYLIE, and several distinguished Clergymen and Laymen of this city. The subject of Dr. Hall's address will be "A Good Congregation." As the occasion promises to be one of unusual interest, Christian friends of all denominations are cordially invited to attend. 1t*

CURTAINS.

FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.
Window Shades as low as
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Bl Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 23 wstp

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

How the Returns were Received—Wonderful Effect upon Democrats—All the Clerks Now for Grant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The Political Excitement

is rapidly subsiding. A large number of clerks who went home to vote returned this morning, and it is a remarkable fact that not a single Democrat can be found in the Departments to-day. Every one voted for Grant yesterday.

The "Intelligencer"

sorrowfully acknowledges the defeat of the Democrats, but rests its hopes upon the Supreme Court, which, it says, is opposed to the policy of the Republican party; but it fears the radicals will reconstruct this Court, and then every branch of the Government will be in the hand of "the enemies of the Constitution."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—New York elects eighteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats to Congress, including the following from the First to the Eleventh districts:—First, Henry A. Reeves; Second, John Schumacker; Third, Henry W. Slocum; Fourth, John Fox; Fifth, John Morrissey; Sixth, Samuel S. Cox; Seventh, Harvey C. Calkins; Eighth, James Brooks; Ninth, Fernando Wood; Tenth, Clarkson N. Potter; Eleventh, George W. Greene.

The town of Rhinebeck gives Grant 44 majority. Red Hook, Democratic majority 158.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 4.—This State gives a Democratic majority for President and Governor, and for four Congressmen. At least this is the opinion of the Democratic Committee. The Republicans say that only one Democratic Congressman is elected. Neither party can give majorities, and both say it is small.

Cumberland county gives 1300 Republican majority. Atlantic county, 500 Republican majority.

Mercer county gives a Democratic majority.

The State looks Democratic.

Haight, in the Second district, is probably elected. Bird (Dem) in the Third and Cleveland (Dem.) in the Fifth district are elected.

Elizabeth City, Dem. maj. 314; Whalen, Dem., for Assembly, has 102 majority.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 94½; Canton Co., 46½; Erie, 40½; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 118¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 84¾; New York Central, 125½; Illinois Central, 113; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 80; Hudson River, 131; 5-20s, 1862, 109¼; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; do. new, 111; 10-40s, 105¾. Gold, 133¾. Money, 7@8 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour firm; State, $5 90@7 75; Ohio, $7 25@9 25; Western, $5 90@7 75; Southern, $8 10@8 50; California, $6 75@10. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3c. Corn dull at $1 06@1 16½. Oats dull at 76c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Whisky quiet at $1 08.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¼	Chi. & N. W. R. com.	88½
N. Y. and Erie R.	40¼	Chi. & N. W. R. pref.	89½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Chi. and R. I. R.	104½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85¾	Gold	133

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT, No 1—Judge Stroud.—Edward McNamee vs. The City of Philadelphia. An action to recover upon city warrants. Verdict for the plaintiff, $15,122 50.

Francis Girard vs. John Speck. An action to recover the price of a carriage alleged to have been manufactured by the plaintiff for the defendant. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Robert Orton vs. Petrie *et al.* A feigned issue to try the right to certain sewing machines. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

Charles M. S. Leslie vs. Peter Martin. An action to recover rent alleged to be in arrear. The defense set up that the premises were in such a dilapidated condition as to be untenantable, and, therefore, no rent was due.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster had desertion cases before him to day, but nothing of interest was done. Judge Peirce will take up jury trials to-morrow, there being no business of any kind transacted to-day in the new Court House.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200 City 6s, New.....102¾
$900 Sch No 2s.....71
$1000 Phil & E 6s.....86
$2000 W Jersey 6s.....93¾
$ 000 Leh 6s, gold 1 b.. 93
$5000 Leh V bds, cp, b 93¾
$1 00 Elmira 8s.....97
200 sh Big Mt.....6¾
10 sh Mineh'll.....58
10 sh Leh V R.....54¾
27 sh Penna R.....c. 54¾
3 do.....b. 54¾
100 sh Leh Nav...b60.. 28¾
100 sh Cata Prf.....c. 41¾
do.....s60wn.. 31
100 sh Read.....s60 48
do.....b10. 48⅝
do.....b10. 48⅝
200 do.....b&int. 48⅝
100 do.....b&int. 48¾
1 0 do.....b5&int. 48¾
1 0 do.....b30. 49
do.....b10. 48⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$550 City 6s, New...b. 102⅝
$ 00 Leh 6s gold L, 64. 92
$500 do..... 93
$500 do..... 92
300 sh Big Mt.....b60. 6½
20 sh Leh V R..... 54½
60 do.....b. 54½
10 sh Penna R.....c&p. 54¾
21 do.....opg&int. 54
100 sh Read R...b60&int. 48⅝
200 do.....b. 48⅝
100 do.....c. 48⅝
100 do.....b10. 48⅝
1 0 do.....b30. 49
do.....b&int. 48¾
do.....b5. 48⅝
do.....s. b 0. 48⅝
do.....b. 48⅝
do.....s60. 48⅝
do.....c. 48⅝
do.....b&int. 48¾
do.....b. 48⅝
do.....b10. 48⅝
do.....b10. 48⅝
do.....b. 49

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
THE LAST NOVELTY.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
New style of VISITING CARDS.
Call and examine our SAMPLES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsSm No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1624 CHESNUT street. 11 4 12t

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

FOURTH EDITION

THE TRIUMPH

The Excitement in Baltimore—Democratic Headquarters to Rent—Large Republican Gains.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Election Excitement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Large crowds congregate around the *American* office and in other public thoroughfares to congratulate on the result and hear additional news.

The Republicans

are all overjoyed and the Democrats wofully sullen. The *Gazette*, *Sun*, and *Commercial* all

Concede Seymour's Defeat,

and the *American* rather thinks Grant and Colfax elected. It is believed Judge Weisel is defeated in the Fourth district, but the Republicans made handsome gains. Everywhere preparations are now making by the Republicans to fire

A Grand Salute

at the earliest opportunity. The Democratic headquarters here are now for rent to the highest bidder.

Rejoicings.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Douglass Battery is now firing two hundred guns in honor of the glorious result in the election of Grant and Colfax.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 310 MARKET street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, MERINO VESTS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, VELVET RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c.
By catalogue, on four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 5, 1868, consisting in part of, viz:—
HOOP SKIRTS,
1000 dozen ladies' and misses' superior quality steel spring 1¾, 2, and 3 inch tape skirts for first-class sales.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CORSETS.
50 lots real French all whalebone plain and embroidered woven corsets.
50 lots American all whalebone do do.
LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS.
300 dozen ladies' and misses' full regular and plain merino vests, of the celebrated manufacture of "W. A. Fleere" (assorted sizes).
BIRDS AND DRAWERS AND HOSIERY GOODS.
Also, an invoice of plain white, white and colored ribbed, orange, Shetland, plain, opera finish shirts and drawers.
Also, extra all-wool plain do. do.
BLACK SHEEP AND KID GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
Also, a full line of gents' buck and sheep gloves and gauntlets; fine otter and beaver, kid and buck do. do. etc., etc.
Also, ladies' and misses' wool and merino gloves and gauntlets; ladies', misses' and children's wool, merino, and cotton hose, etc., etc.
M. C. HOSES, ETC., FURNISHING GOODS.
A full line of gents' ¾ plain, hemstitched and colored borders and L. C. hdk's.
Ladies' ½ plain and hemstitched do. do.
Ladies' ½ fine cambric do. do.
Also, a full assortment of gents' Union and all linen shirt fronts.
VELVET RIBBONS.
200 cartons "Jockey" brand velvet ribbons, of choice assorted colors.
MILLINERY GOODS.
— cartons poult de sole bonnet and trimming ribbons.
— cartons black and colored silk velvets.
— cartons French flowers.
— black and colored feathers.
NOTIONS.
300 lots notions, comprising a full assortment of new and desirable goods, stock goods, etc., etc. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, SILVER PLATED WARE, PAINTINGS, FRENCH CHINA, FINE GUNS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Commencing at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping—comprising piano-fortes, by Chickering, Schomacker, Hardman, and others; suits of elegant parlor furniture, covered with blue silk, with Brussels carpets to match; rosewood parlor suits, in green reps; plush parlor suits; library suits, in reps; walnut etagere; walnut chamber suits; velvet Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets; walnut and oak sideboards; large library bookcase; extension dining tables; wardrobes; French china dinner set; bronzes; Parian figures; French plate mantel and pier glasses; silver-plated ware, painting, etc.
FINE GUNS.—Also, an invoice of fine fowling pieces. 11 4 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
STOCK OF LIQUORS,
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 139 S. Third street, will be sold the stock of liquors of James Jones, comprising Irish whisky, London Old Tom Gin, Port Wine, etc., in barrels, demijohns, and bottles.
Also, three-years' lease of the office. Particulars at sale. 11 4 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 4 5t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
MATCH FOR $1000.
To-morrow (Thursday), at 3 o'clock P. M.
MILE HEATS, 2 IN 3, DOUBLE TEAMS.
Michael Goodwin names.....PAIR BAY MARES
J. Lovet names g. s.....IRONSIDES AND MATE
They are the fastest teams in the city.
Admission, $1. 1t

WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL
There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and extensive trial by the medical profession SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.
Sold in the original style of bottles labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by
GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,
10 16 swrp] (Successor to Samuel Simes),
N. W. cor. TWELFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in Washington—Johnson Disconsolate—Randall Philosophic, and Montgomery Blair Sick.

The New York State Election—Startling Frauds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The President

kept close house to-day and received but few visitors. The leading Democrats give him a wide berth and most of them are invisible, as they

Can't Stand the Storm

of ridicule which meets them on every side. Secretary Welles visited Johnson to condole with him, and Schofield also called on some War Office business. These were the only visitors of note at the Executive mansion.

Postmaster-General Randall

is philosophic over the result, which he expected.

Montgomery Blair

is reported sick, with a mustard plaster on his throat, which keeps him from public sight.

At Grant's Headquarters

everything was quiet. General Dent, his brother-in-law, received a few visitors, who inquired as to when Grant would return, which question Dent could not answer; but from the fact that last week a request came from Galena to send all the winter clothing of the family out there, it is supposed they will not return much before

Congress Meets,

in December. It is conceded no session will be held next week.

Secretary McCulloch

is overwhelmed with applications to be reinstated from the male and female clerks discharged last week, but has been compelled to decline such requests, as there are no approp